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France Leans Toward a Compromise Over GATT

Counting on a Gesture By U.S., Balladur Says: 'I Want an Agreement'

By William Drozdiak and Jim Hoagland
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Warning that time is running out in efforts for a new world trade accord, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur said Monday that France was ready to reach a compromise on an agricultural dispute with the United States that has blocked progress in the talks.

Clinton and Kohl pledge an effort to meet the Dec. 15 deadline for a trade accord. Page 15.

But the conservative French leader, whose political fate could hinge on a satisfactory solution to the GATT dispute, called on the Clinton administration to make urgent adjustments in its approach to new French flexibility.

In an hour-long interview in which he reiterated a new tone of conciliation with insistence that French national interests must be protected, Mr. Balladur declared that a draft text must be reached this week by U.S. and European Community negotiators to permit final consideration by national governments ahead of the mid-December deadline set by the U.S. Congress.

He underlined France's flexibility by saying that the changes he sought could be called clarifications or amplifications rather than a renegotiation of the Washington accord, which France initially rejected as completely unacceptable.

"What counts are the results," he said. "It is not for us a political game but an affair of national importance."

He did not hide his concern that failure in the seven-year-old Uruguay Round negotiations could inhibit growth in recession-plagued Europe and the United States.

But Mr. Balladur played down the impact of failure on the trans-Atlantic relationship, already strained over the Bosnian war and divergences on the future of NATO.

"We have the right to defend our interests while remaining good friends and allies," the French leader said.

"We must not let all these problems together. There are problems of trade, and there are problems of security. I hope we can learn that there are big differences between them."

Mr. Balladur said he expected to attend the conference of leaders from the 16 member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Brussels in early January.

As seven years of negotiations to modernize See BALLADUR, Page 8



ROMANIANS PROTEST — Several of the 20,000 workers in Bucharest protesting Monday over low wages and the slow pace of economic change. They demanded the removal of President Ion Iliescu and his regime and the return of the exiled King Michael.

Text of IRA Messages Rebuffs U.K. Critics

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — Two days after admitting that it had secret contacts with the Irish Republican Army, the British government released scores of messages on Monday that showed that the exchanges had been frequent and often seemingly frank.

Said to have been conveyed through an intermediary from February to November, the messages cover 39 pages. They include a running debate over the government's insistence that an end to violence precede talks; an abortive cease-fire offer; anger over leaks to the press; and an IRA apology for a bomb attack.

Reading the messages gives rise to a sense of witnessing two adversaries who are deeply suspicious of one another but clearly interested in trying to find a road to peace.

For the government, which insisted that the messages did not constitute negotiations, their release seemed to defang the attackers who had charged since Saturday that the government was guilty of duplicity by dealing with the IRA and denying that it was doing so.

The tactic seemed to work, because the correspondence showed that behind the scenes the Conservative government had not deviated from the often proclaimed policy of refusing to negotiate with the IRA unless it rejected violence.

Meanwhile, in Belfast, the leader of the IRA's Sinn Fein political wing released its version of the exchanges, asserting that at one point it had been ready for a cease-fire but that

the government had backed off. Gerry Adams, the leader of Sinn Fein, also insisted that some of the government's documents were counterfeit.

All in all, it was a startling simultaneous disclosure of a 10-month correspondence.

At one point, following an IRA bombing in Warrington in northern England that killed two children, IRA leaders expressed "total sadness" over the event, according to the government. The message quoted "an old Irish proverb,"

"God's hand works in mysterious ways," it said. "Our hope is that this hand will lead to peace and friendship."

In reading out excerpts from the text of the messages to the House of Commons, the secretary of state for Northern Ireland, Sir Patrick See IRA, Page 4

Crisis of Confidence In Japan's Economy Reaches New Depth

Analysts Fear Free-Falling Market May Shake Other Bourses Worldwide

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The deepening malaise in Japan's economy and concern that the government does not have a plan for breathing new life into it temporarily pushed the world's second-largest stock market into a free fall Monday, reflecting the rock-bottom level of confidence the Japanese seem to have in their own system.

Analysts worried that the plunge, if it ran unchecked, threatened to create a financial crisis that might affect Wall Street and other major markets. The upheaval also confronts the young reformist government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa with some urgent economic policy choices at a time when it is struggling to focus on other issues.

The stock market has declined steeply for more than a month, but it entered a sort of verigo Monday morning when only a modest amount of selling caused prices to spin out of control because nobody seemed willing to buy. At one point in the early afternoon, the 225-stock Nikkei index plummeted 1,055 points, or 6.3 percent, before a few investors decided to take advantage of the cheap prices and do some buying.

After the huge swings the Nikkei index closed down 647.66 points, or 3.9 percent, at 16,078.71. That was the lowest level in more than a year and represented the loss of billions of dollars in value in just the last few days. "I expect this market to go much lower still, and so do most of my clients," said Robert Sasaki, head of trading in stock index futures here for Jardine Fleming Securities.

The hardest hit stocks were banks, which plunged 8.6 percent as a sector. Analysts said this reflected the growing unease over the stability of the financial system as well as the mounting burden of bad debts banks were having to shoulder because of the recession.

The roller-coaster session capped a nearly four-year market decline, in which more than \$3 trillion in value has been wiped out and the economy has been dealt a serious blow. It also created a dilemma for the government, which has sought to shelve economic issues so it can focus on eliminating rampant political corruption.

The new government has promised to deregulate the economy and to open Japan to the market forces it has long tried to lock out. On Monday, the prime minister, finance minister and chief cabinet secretary all vowed that even

under these anxious circumstances they would permit market forces to operate freely.

That was a novelty, given the traditionally interventionist leanings of previous governments. In fact, for much of the past year the Finance Ministry has quietly ordered various trusts and pension funds it controls to pour money into the stock market in an attempt to prop up prices artificially.

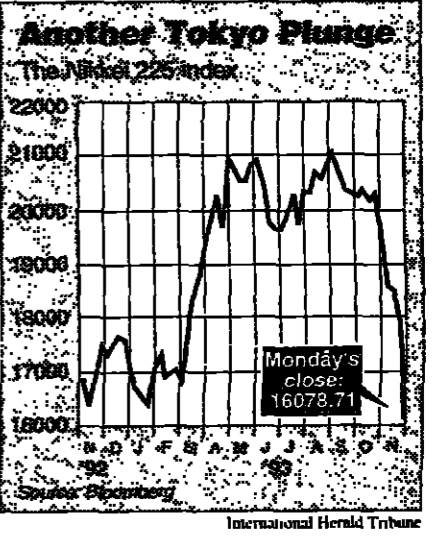
Those efforts became known in the newspapers as the PKO, for price-keeping operation, a play on the United Nations peacekeeping operations.

Those props have now been knocked out. But some economists applauded the new approach and said that, in the long run, it would prove much healthier for the economy, particularly manufacturers.

"The message of these declines is that the PKO never really worked," said Akio Mikami, head of Japan's only independent credit rating agency, Mikuni & Co. "Before, when the patient had a temperature the government tried to fix it by cooling the thermometer. But everyone knew the economy was actually struggling. The stock market is finally just reflecting that reality."

Even so, the calls for action are growing louder from investors who have grown accus-

See MALAISE, Page 17



Russian Military Turns To Regional Peacekeeping

By Michael R. Gordon
New York Times Service

TOKSKOYE, Russia — Here on the Russian steppe 1,000 kilometers southeast of Moscow, Major General Anatoli Sidiyakin is trying to teach his men a new military lesson.

For four decades, the 27th Division was stationed in East Germany as part of the Group Soviet Forces Germany, the cream of the Russian Army, standing eyeball-to-eyeball with the Americans.

But the division is now deployed far from its old home in Europe, and its mission is no longer

striving to develop a lean, mobile force built around nuclear weapons to maintain status as a world power.

Instead of preparing to fight the West or to keep control of Eastern Europe, the new military is focusing on protecting Russian interests in the former Soviet Union. Instead of huge tank armies, the military's new plans feature rapidly deployable airborne troops and peacekeeping units.

But, hampered by a shortage of money and the enormous task of relocating much of the force from Eastern Europe to Russia, the effort to restructure the armed forces has slowed to a crawl.

Even favored units like the 27th Division, central to the military's new image and mission, are caught between two worlds. While General Sidiyakin is teaching his 8,500 troops new peacekeeping skills, his division is several thousand members under strength and lacks some

See MILITARY, Page 8



HILLARY IN VOGUE — Hillary Rodham Clinton in a photograph by Annie Leibovitz that will appear with an article in Vogue magazine's December issue.

Consistent with its new task, the division's sprawling base has been turned into a peacekeeping training range. On a recent day, gunfire crackled through the air as General Sidiyakin's soldiers practiced defending a checkpoint against a partisan attack. After a brief firefight, two tanks rumbled across the field to chase away the "attackers" and end the war game.

It is not a theoretical exercise. Detachments from the unit have been sent to the Trans-Dniester region of Moldova and to South Ossetia in Georgia; 12 soldiers in the unit have been wounded.

Three years after the breakup of the Soviet Union, the Russian military is in transition,

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Stirring Alphabet Soup in a Melting Pot

By Kevin Sullivan
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Neduvarambakkam Thanikachalam Umamaheswaran and Malika Umamaheswaran are each known as Uma. Phangsavanh Khamsomkhoun goes by his initials, P.K. And Elias Demetropoulos is called Elias D.

It's just easier that way. Americans have never been known for a facility with long names. Most have just about mastered Stephanopoulos, although ask 10 people to spell it and the result would probably look like somebody spilled the Scrabble box.

Even General John M. Shalikashvili, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and, next

to the president, perhaps the nation's most saluted man, answers his phone with his nickname, "John Shali."

And as more multicultural spice is added to the country's melting pot, the Umases and Shalis and others with megasyllabic names are becoming more common.

A quick breeze through the capital phone book turns up residents with names such as Andrianifahanana, Wijegoonawardena, Udumrathavanich, Triantaphyllopoulos, Schimmelpennig, Hadjioyphontos, Jantaramassagan, Vanderbroetstraeten and Thepgoanimitta.

van der Mensbrugge says that Europeans can pronounce and spell her 17-letter Belgian name, but not the Yanks.

When she and her husband, an economist for the International Monetary Fund, drop off dry cleaning or make restaurant reservations, they use the name Vander. It's easier to pronounce, and it spares them the annoyance of seeing their name butchered in yet another new way.

Mrs. van der Mensbrugge said she has thought about shortening her name to make her life a little easier. But she resists. She's seen the German Schmidt become Smith and Irish names lose their O' and a host of other names of

See NAMES, Page 4

Recession Strikes the Lab: Japan Skimps on Research

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — After years of rapidly expanding their technology, Japanese companies are trimming spending on research and development, an area that until recently had been considered almost sacred.

The cutbacks, if they continue, could threaten Japan's long-term competitiveness just as manufacturing of less advanced products is migrating to countries with lower wages and this country's future depends more than ever on innovation.

The slowdown, brought about by a severe recession, could also mean that Japan will not, as some American analysts have forecast, pull rapidly ahead of the United States in corporate spending on research and development. From 1981 to 1991, Japanese industry increased its budget for research and development about 10 percent a year, or 167 percent for the decade, compared with 119 percent for American companies.

By some analyses, Japan has caught up with the United States as a world leader in industrial research and development spending, which accounts for the bulk of new product development.

But now, companies are holding spending level, or in some cases reducing it. In many

cases, they are scaling back low-priority or long-term research to marshal their resources behind projects that offer a more immediate chance of making money.

When the new superconductors — materials that can carry electricity without resistance — tantalized the scientific world a few years ago, for instance, Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. leaped into the long-distance race to develop high-capacity electric wires, ultrasensitive sensors and other products using the materials.

But now Sumitomo, whose fervent pace and blizzard of patent applications had alarmed competitors, is reducing the number of scientists working on superconductors by about 15 percent.

Japan's spending on research and development remains substantial, of course, and what has been trimmed so far has largely been fat, not bone.

Sumitomo Electric, for instance, has curtailed its search for superconductors but is still actively developing wires using already known superconductors, an endeavor in which it is a world leader. Such wires might one day be used to make highly efficient electric power lines or strong electromagnets.

Many Japanese companies, which are known See RESEARCH, Page 4

Fearful of Being Left Behind, Japan Carmakers Lobby China

By Steve Brull
International Herald Tribune

SHANGHAI — The chairman of Nissan Corp., Yutaka Kume, keeps a pretty good poker face. But as he reached the end of a tour of Volkswagen's sprawling assembly plant here, having seen a stream of cars come together and then spurt out into the parking lot, he couldn't help but lower his head in quiet frustration.

Mr. Kume was leader of a group of Japanese auto executives who spent a week poking around Chinese and foreign auto plants and trying to persuade officials in Beijing to relax restrictions that keep them small players in a market destined to become one of the world's biggest.

"From a long-term perspective, we can't afford not to be here," Mr. Kume said. "Yet to its dismay, the encourage, which was big enough to fill two big Chinese-made buses, learned that the Chinese auto market was expanding far more rapidly than imagined just a few years ago. It also was disheartened to gather that China's government is unlikely to permit the Japanese to form new partnerships, at least for several years."

Mr. Kume said, "It could take five or 10 years before the market becomes attractive."

Privately, however, executives were more blunt. "We feel pressured to get into this market," said one. "But the doors are still closed, and anyhow, we're short on money."

Behind their concern is the recognition that although China's car and commercial vehicle market, about 1.2 million units annually, is still small, it is growing at a rapid pace. By the year 2000, bullish projections see a passenger car market of 3 million units — a figure surpassed now only by the United States, Japan, France and Germany. Early in

See AUTOMAKERS, Page 17

Factions in Bosnia Agree to New Talks On Dividing Land

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

GENEVA — The three warring parties in Bosnia, prodded by a slightly modified European Community peace plan and by the imminent threat of a humanitarian disaster this winter, agreed Monday to resume direct negotiations for a settlement of the Balkan war. It was the first time since September, when talks broke down over what form the territorial division of Bosnia-Herzegovina should take, that the three sides had accepted renewed negotiations to resolve the conflict in the former Yugoslav Republic.

"Contact had been broken and now it is restored," said the French foreign minister, Alain Juppé. He added, however, that "the renewal of negotiations does not by any means imply that all the difficulties have been resolved."

These difficulties include sharp disagreements over how much land the Serbs should give up and whether Croatia is prepared to cede territory to ensure that the Bosnian Muslims have access to the sea.

The agreement to restart negotiations was accompanied by a separate military accord, signed Monday by all parties in the Bosnian conflict. In it, the three sides agreed to guarantee the safe passage of UN humanitarian aid and "to take positive action, including the use of force, against those elements who refuse to be controlled."

The UN peace mediator, Thorvald Stoltenberg, said this statement underscored the fact that UN peacekeepers were prepared to use force to complete their missions.

The resumption of peace talks came despite much uncompromising rhetoric from all sides, including an extraordinarily virulent statement from President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia. In his statement, Mr. Milosevic accused the international community of inflicting "genocide" on the Serbs through a trade embargo, and lambasted the European Community for "doing enormous harm to our country with no right at all."

The British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, described these remarks as "combative" — a diplomatic understatement in light of Mr. Milosevic's role in financing

and arming of the long Serbian rampage in Bosnia. The new European peace plan that Mr. Milosevic, President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia have agreed to discuss is referred to by European diplomats as the "carrot and stick strategy."

It has not been endorsed by the U.S. administration, but neither has it been disavowed. The carrot consists of an explicit undertaking to the Serbian government that the European Community will work for a gradual lifting of UN sanctions if the Serbs agree to territorial concessions in Bosnia demanded by Mr. Izetbegovic's Muslim-dominated government. The stick is less explicit, but would clearly involve the maintenance, and perhaps even the tightening, of sanctions that have already reduced the Serbian economy to ruins.

Serbs hold close to 70 percent of Bosnia-Herzegovina, much of it seized during the 18 months of fighting in the war. The peace plan that collapsed in September called for the establishment of three ethnic mini-states, tied in a loose union, in which the Serbs would reduce their share of the territory to 51 percent, the Bosnian Muslims would get 31 percent and the Croats 18 percent.

The talks here, expected to last several days, will now center on Bosnian Muslim requests for a further 3.7 percent of Bosnia-Herzegovina from the Serbs. They will also focus on demands from Mr. Izetbegovic that the Croats cede land on the Dalmatian coast to ensure that the proposed Bosnian Muslim mini-state has access to the sea and a port.

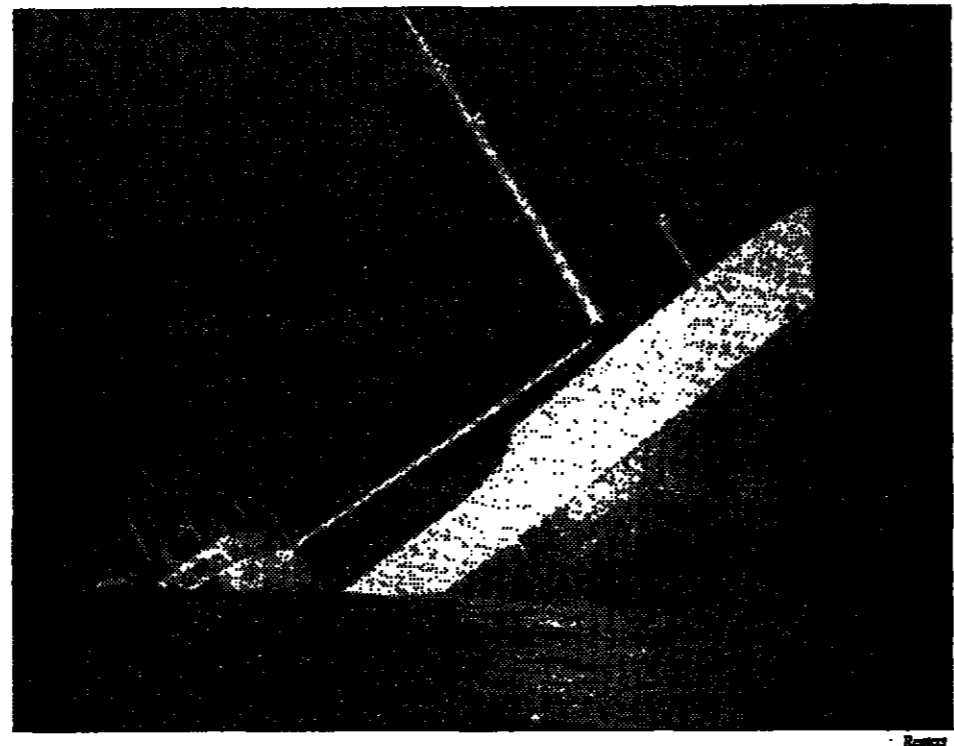
Participants in Monday's talks, including Mr. Juppé and Mr. Hurd, said there was no indication of any willingness to compromise on these issues.

The European Community's peace mediator, Lord Owen, added, "Access to the sea is the most difficult single issue, because there is a straight difference of opinion that shows no sign of being resolved."

Croatia has offered to lease port facilities to the Bosnian Muslims, but Mr. Izetbegovic has said that this is not enough.



Abie Nathan on his radio ship in October, and the vessel going down off Israel.



Peace Crusader Scuttles His Ship

The Associated Press
JERUSALEM — The shipboard radio station that beamed the "Voice of Peace" around the Middle East for two decades was sunk off of Israel's southern coast on Sunday.

Abie Nathan, a peace crusader, watched his ship go down near the port of Ashdod, after having holes drilled into it when he failed to get enough funding to turn it into an offshore museum.

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German Farmers Block Crossings To Netherlands

Reuters
HANNOVER, Germany — About 11,000 German farmers blocked border crossings to the Netherlands on Monday to protest Dutch pork imports and European Community measures to prevent the spread of swine fever in Germany, the police said.

They said that farmers using 1,700 tractors and other farm vehicles had blocked all 15 border crossings in the state of Lower Saxony. Bales of hay were set on fire and used to block the roads during the night, the police added.

Heavy-goods traffic to the Netherlands through the state was brought to a standstill.

In the state of North Rhine-Westphalia, about 600 farmers set up control posts at 6 out of 17 border crossings. Private vehicles were being allowed through, but long traffic jams had built up. The protest was due to continue until nightfall, and Dutch police urged motorists to use more southerly border crossings in North Rhine-Westphalia.

The EC measures against swine fever have blocked the sale of 70 percent of pork from Lower Saxony, and resulted in sharply higher imports from the Netherlands.

Farmers' groups say 45,000 pig farmers in Lower Saxony are suffering because of the restrictions.

WORLD BRIEFS

Fatah Unit Threatens New Gaza Offensive

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
Khan Yunis. Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip — Shots in the air echoed Monday morning across the tumbledown refugee camp here, calling cards from young Palestinian militants known as the Fatah Hawks.

It was their way of announcing that they would renew armed attacks against Israelis after two of their own were killed on Sunday night by undercover soldiers in what the army described as a gun battle but Palestinians insisted was an unprovoked Israeli attack.

Indeed, not long after the announcement by the young men, who form an armed wing of Yasser Arafat's Fatah faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization, shots were fired at an Israeli military post elsewhere in the Gaza Strip.

No one was hurt, and Fatah leaders in Khan Yunis later dismissed the gunplay and the threats as a spontaneous flare-up by hot-heads angered by sudden death in their midst. Nothing, they insisted, had changed in the PLO's stated policy of no violence toward Israel since Mr. Arafat and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel reached agreement in September on introducing Palestinian self-rule to the occupied territories.

Kurds Hold Out in Frankfurt Center

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — About 300 Kurdish activists refused on Monday to leave a Kurdish center in Frankfurt, which they stormed over the weekend to protest a clampdown by the German government.

The activists objected to the closure of the center as part of a ban imposed Friday on the militant Kurdish Workers Party, which is fighting for an independent Kurdish homeland in southeastern Turkey. Police closed for an independent Kurdish homeland in southeastern Turkey. Police closed for an independent Kurdish homeland in southeastern Turkey. Police closed for an independent Kurdish homeland in southeastern Turkey.

Ex-Collar Aide Arrested in Thailand

BRASILIA (AP) — Paulo César Farias, Brazil's most-wanted fugitive, was arrested in Thailand and will be extradited to Brazil, the government said Monday.

The presidential palace said that Mr. Farias had been apprehended in one of Bangkok's most luxurious hotels and that the Brazilian Foreign Ministry had initiated the extradition process.

Mr. Farias is the central figure in a corruption scandal that led to the impeachment and resignation of former President Fernando Collor de Mello in December. Mr. Farias, who was Mr. Collor's 1989 campaign treasurer, has been charged with 18 counts of corruption, fraud, graft, embezzlement, extortion and tax evasion. He allegedly directed an influence-peddling scheme that is reported to have skimmed millions of dollars from state public-works projects and business executives.

Ukraine Assures U.S. Over N-Arms

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Bill Clinton was personally assured Monday by the president of Ukraine that the Kiev government would take another look at keeping its promise to become a nonnuclear state, the White House said.

Mr. Clinton spoke to President Leonid M. Kravchuk for about half an hour, said the White House press secretary, Dee Dee Myers. The president "expressed his unhappiness" during the call over the Ukrainian parliament's move earlier this month putting conditions on honoring an accord to eliminate nuclear weapons from the former Soviet republic, Ms. Myers said.

She said Mr. Kravchuk had told Mr. Clinton that the agreement would be resubmitted to parliament for another vote. Ms. Myers said Mr. Clinton was pleased with his talks with the Ukrainian leader and that the United States expected Ukraine "to live up to" its obligations.

Indians and Bangladeshis Trade Fire

NEW DELHI (AP) — Indian and Bangladeshi soldiers exchanged fire across the border Monday over a land dispute between farmers, news agencies said.

Indian farmers in the northeastern state of Tripura came under fire from Bangladesh border guards when they tried to till disputed farmland, a Border Security Force officer was quoted by Press Trust of India as saying.

Officials in Dhaka, the Bangladesh capital, accused Indian soldiers and farmers of intruding on an area next to a river that they claimed belonged to Bangladeshi farmers. Indian officials said no one was hurt, but Bangladesh said one of its soldiers and an Indian farmer were wounded.

Australia Airs Rights Issues in Hanoi

HANOI (AP) — The Australian foreign minister, Gareth Evans, took his concerns about allegations of human rights abuses in Vietnam to the country's Communist leaders on Monday and said afterward that he was confident an Australian human rights delegation would be permitted to visit Vietnam in March or April.

Shortly after arriving for a three-day visit, Mr. Evans met with Foreign Minister Nguyen Manh Canh for two and a half hours and with Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet for one and a half hours. Human rights was only one of many issues they discussed, but it was the most sensitive.

Mr. Evans said after the meetings that he had raised some individual human rights issues in which Australia has an interest, such as restrictions on political dissent. He also said Australia was concerned about charges that the Vietnamese government restricts activities of the Roman Catholic Church and the United Buddhist Congregation.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Travelers in Italy Face Disruptions

ROME (Reuters) — Italy's air travelers and motorists face disruptions this week after unions representing pilots and gasoline pump attendants said their members would strike for improvements in next year's cost of living increases.

The nation's airports are expected to come to a halt Tuesday when pilots begin a two-day walkout. They will be joined for limited periods by air controllers.

Motorists will also feel the pinch Tuesday as gasoline station attendants begin a three-day strike.

Many Britons may miss the Channel rail tunnel between Britain and France when it starts service next year. A poll found only 23 percent who said it was very or quite likely they would use the tunnel, 34 percent not very likely and 41 percent said it was not at all likely.

Londoners experienced more havoc on the Underground, this time from flooding. At least 25 train stations had been shut by a power failure for much of last week. But flooding shut the Central Line on Monday. The flooding occurred at London Underground used empty trains in a test of a closed section of that line after taking five days to trace an electrical fault in a 30-year-old cable.

The Uffizi Gallery will be fully restored by December next year, museum officials in Florence said. It was badly damaged by a huge car bomb in May.

Thailand's only train line to its far south and to Singapore and Malaysia has been cut by floods following three days of rain between the provinces of Surat Thani and Nakhon Si Thammarat.

Prosecutor Reviews German Pay Case

Reuters
MAGDEBURG, Germany — Prosecutors in the Eastern state of Saxony-Anhalt started a preliminary investigation on Monday of four ministers who resigned over accusations they had inflated their salaries.

Chief Prosecutor Rudolf Jaspers said his office was looking into whether to start a formal inquiry on fraud charges against the Christian Democratic state premier, Werner Münch, and three ministers.

All four of the accused came to Saxony-Anhalt from West Germany after reunification in 1990.

The entire cabinet of 11 ministers from Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union and their junior coalition partners, the liberal Free Democrats, resigned Sunday following allegations that the four had drawn salaries far beyond what they were due.

Mr. Jaspers said prosecutors had requested a copy of a report from the state audit office that triggered the scandal. It alleges that Mr. Münch and his three colleagues padded their salaries by a total of about 900,000 Deutsche marks (\$530,000) over the last three years.

Christian Democratic leaders meeting in Bonn on Monday dismissed calls for new elections in Saxony-Anhalt following the scandal.

"There are already state elections scheduled next year," said the minister for women and youth, Angela Merkel, who as deputy party leader is the top-ranking East German in Mr. Kohl's party.

Opposition Social Democrats, hoping to chip away at the Christian Democratic Union's hold on four of the five East German states before national elections next October, called over the weekend for new elections in Saxony-Anhalt.

The Christian Democrats' junior coalition partners in Saxony-Anhalt, the liberal Free Democrats, suggested that they might seek immediate elections in the state. Elections are scheduled for June.

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STATESIDE / END OF AN ERA

Justices to Rule on Religious Schools

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reopening its long-running debate over religion and the public schools, the Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether New York State breached the constitutional boundary between church and state when it set up a school district to serve a community of Hasidic Jews who sought public education for their handicapped children but wanted to shelter the children from the outside world.

The case confronts the justices with one of the thorniest and most sensitive of current constitutional disputes: The extent to which the government may, or must, take account of religion and accommodate religious needs. The New York State Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, declared the school district unconstitutional in a July ruling that relied on Supreme Court precedent.

In its appeal, the Hasidic group is asking the court to use the case to re-examine its church-state precedents to permit greater constitutional accommodation of religious practice.

New York State, which is also appealing, told the justices that the

state court's decision was based on a misinterpretation of the Supreme Court's precedents, but that if the interpretation was, in fact, correct, then the leading precedent should be overturned.

The invitation to rewrite the constitutional law of church and state is not one that the justices will necessarily accept. Several times in the last few years, they have appeared on the verge of jettisoning the court's major precedent in this area, only to step back and issue a narrow ruling that has preserved an ambiguous status quo.

But the potential for a significant ruling is clearly there. Until the case is decided late next spring, the spotlight will be on the small religious enclave in Orange County where the Satmar Hasidim sought and won the help of secular neighbors and the state in preserving a distinctive way of life.

In 1977, they incorporated as an independent village, Kiryas Joel, carved out of the town of Monroe. And in 1989, they won the right, in a bill passed by the state legislature, to set up their own public school district. The Monroe-Woodbury Central School District, from which the Kiryas Joel Village School District effectively seceded, supported the establishment of the

new district and also filed its own appeal of the state court ruling.

The impetus behind the new district was not to serve the majority of Kiryas Joel's school-aged children, who are educated in private religious schools. It was to provide the public education to which the village's handicapped children are legally entitled but which, according to the community, their distinctive dress and practices made it very uncomfortable for them to receive in the Monroe-Woodbury public schools.

Until 1985, Monroe-Woodbury had provided special education services in an annex to one of the Kiryas Joel religious schools. But in an unrelated decision that year, the Supreme Court found the wide-spread practice of public school teachers teaching on religious school premises to be unconstitutional. The village then sought and won its own school district.

The single public school building, which serves about 100 children with special educational needs, has a secular curriculum and, unlike the religious schools in the village, is co-educational. The teachers are not Hasidic and do not live in the village. Instruction is in English rather than in Yiddish, the community's primary language.

The lawsuit to have the district declared unconstitutional was brought by Louis Grumet, executive director of the New York State School Boards Association, and Albert W. Hawk, president of the association. They said its creation had made the state government "an active sponsor of religious beliefs."

■ **LaRouche Can Get Funds**

The court also acted on these other issues. The Associated Press reported:

• It allowed an imprisoned political candidate, Lyndon LaRouche, to collect U.S. matching campaign money for his presidential bid last year. The court rejected the Federal Election Commission's argument that it properly denied money to Mr. LaRouche because he engaged in fraud and abuse in seeking matching funds for his earlier campaigns.

• It left intact a \$4.3 million award won by a subway station mugging from the New York City Transit Authority after he was shot and paralyzed while trying to escape.

• It agreed to decide whether federal regulators can force lawyers for failed savings and loan banks to pay damages for not exposing insider wrongdoing.

'Evil Empire' Is Relegated to History

WASHINGTON — It's official: the Cold War is over.

Without hoopla, Congress last week passed the Friendship Act, borrowing from Russia's tradition of rewriting history books, the act renounces the very idea of an arch-enemy that President Ronald Reagan once called the Evil Empire and repeals laws that even suggest an adversarial relationship between the United States and the former Soviet Union.

In its place, Congress embraced what the legislation calls the Emerging New Democracies and removed laws, regulations or policies that impeded relations.

Struck from the legal record are yellowed references to the "worldwide communist conspiracy" found in the Internal Security Act of 1950. Gone are allusions to "international communism and the countries it controls" in the Foreign Assistance Act, along with condemnations of Soviet slave labor in the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988.

Disavowed is the primary goal of post-World War II foreign policy, to defeat "communism or Communist-supported aggression."

But Congress denied any attempt to "rewrite or erase history, or to forget those who suffered in the past from the injustices or repression of Communist regimes in the Soviet Union."

Rather, it said, the aim is to "update Unit-

ed States law to reflect changed international circumstances."

Still, the act is largely symbolic, a first step in a process of regulatory review. The United States is now engaged in discussions of how best to reform the apparatus controlling sensitive exports in light of the new relationship with the nations formed after the disintegration of the Soviet Union.

President Bill Clinton asked Congress to review Cold War restrictions on the former Soviet republics after a request from President Boris N. Yeltsin at their meeting in Vancouver in April.

He strongly urged Congress to pass the new policy before it adjourned for the year so that he could show Mr. Yeltsin that the United States was committed to democratic reform in Russia when the two presidents meet again in Moscow in January.

The legislation acknowledges that many statutes are obsolete, but it states that all of the provisions amended or repealed "were relevant and appropriate at the time of enactment."

The updating effects an array of trade and business provisions, cultural and educational programs, arms control and environmental regulations, diplomatic and consular affairs and military training and research.

Congress, for example, repealed the section of the Internal Security Act of 1950 that created the Subversive Activities Control Board, whose job was to ferret out Commu-

nist organizations in the United States. Many of the act's provisions had already lapsed or been ruled unconstitutional.

Other provisions repealed have potentially greater significance. For instance, Russia is no longer specifically prohibited from obtaining some of the military technology produced in connection with the Strategic Defense Initiative, the moribund anti-missile defense program.

But Congress declined to lift some of the trade restrictions that Russia wants removed in order to create a more stable investment environment.

The Jackson-Vanik Amendment to the 1974 Trade Act, which restricted trade with the Soviet Union because of its anti-Semitic policies, has only been temporarily waived.

The Friendship Act's goal of supporting democratic and economic reform did not make it immune to detractors. To gain passage of the bill, Congress had to make concessions to Republicans who considered some of the measures premature.

An amendment sponsored by Representative Dana Rohrabacher of California and Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina orders that a monument be built to the victims of communism.

The purpose of the monument, Mr. Rohrabacher said, is to "ensure that history will not diminish the evil nature of this theory and the threat it posed to the people of the 20th century."



HAIL TO THE SHOO-IN — Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, 43, minister of social development, saluting supporters in Mexico City after the Institutional Revolutionary Party picked him to succeed President Carlos Salinas de Gortari. The party's candidates have won since 1929.

Liberal Attorney Wins Honduras Presidency

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — A liberal attorney imprisoned by previous dictatorships has won the fourth civilian presidential election in Honduras since the end of military rule.

According to the National Elections Tribunal, the attorney, Carlos Roberto Reina, led the candidate of the governing National Party, Oswald Ramos, by 54.1 percent to 42 percent with 617,775 votes counted.

Mr. Ramos conceded defeat and offered congratulations, a remarkably calm handing over of power between two parties that have often fought civil wars.

"We have won the battle," Mr. Reina said in the capital, Tegucigalpa.

Olban Valladares of the Social Democratic Union and Innovation Party and Orlando Iriarte of the Christian Democratic Party trailed with 2.76 percent and 1.08 percent of the vote, respectively.

Mr. Reina's victory meant that the Liberal Party would take power again after a less than four years ago to Rafael Leonardo Callejas.

Mr. Reina, 67, a lawyer with a human-rights background, campaigned on pledges to continue economic reforms and, at the same time, to help ease the plight of Honduras's poor people.

An estimated 8 out of 10 Hondurans live in poverty.

Mr. Reina also said that he would attempt to clean up governmental corruption and curb the power of a military that retains

strong influence both in the public and private sectors.

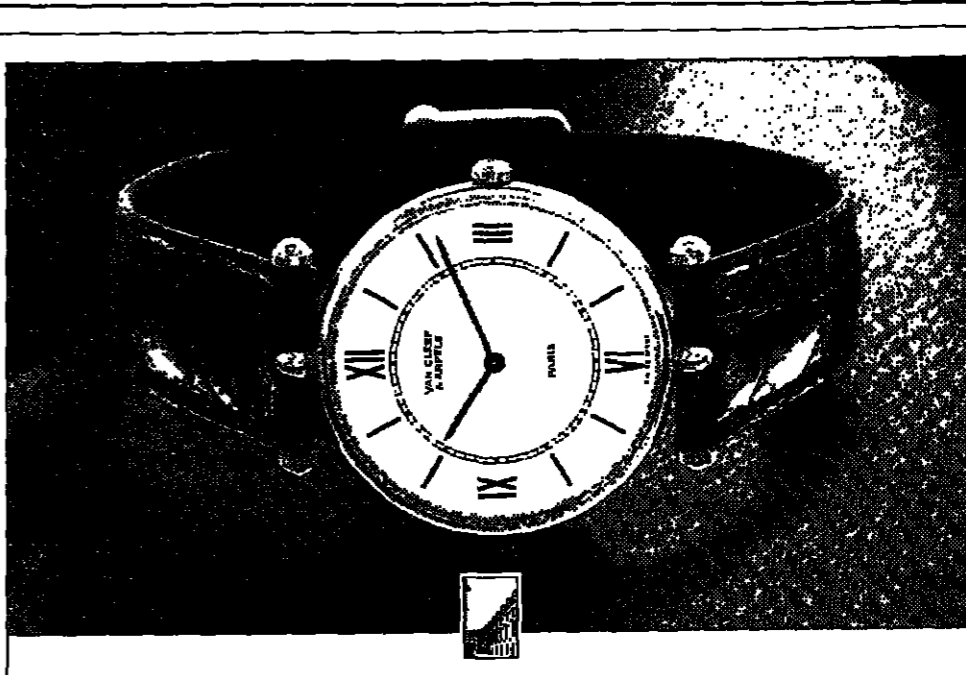
About 13,000 troops and police were on the streets of Honduran cities to guard against violence during the election, which was preceded by an increasingly tense climate.

Police said that five people had been killed in the days leading to the vote, but there was less turmoil than feared.

Mr. Ramos, 46, who also is an attorney, had said that he would continue the free-market policies put in place by Mr. Callejas after he won the presidency in 1990, but would add programs to aid the poor.

Voters also were to elect three vice presidents and 128 deputies to the National Assembly in the fourth general elections since 1982, when the Honduran Army ceded control of the government to civilians after 20 years of military rule.

(AP, Reuters)



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POLITICAL NOTES

First Lady's Aide: Quiet Star

WASHINGTON — Margaret Williams, Hillary Rodham Clinton's chief of staff, stood behind her desk in the Old Executive Office Building, her normally cheery face looking reluctant and resigned.

After several weeks of discussions, she had finally agreed to be interviewed, but now she was wheedling, trying to negotiate the size of the article (small, she hoped) and avoid being photographed.

"Photo?" she asked in a pained voice. "You really need a photo?"

Her boss is not a typical first lady, and Ms. Williams is not a typical first lady's chief of staff. She is the first to be an assistant to the president as well. While her duties involve counseling Mrs. Clinton on questions of image, she also includes overseeing meetings on health care three times a week that involve some of President Bill Clinton's senior aides.

Despite her position, Ms. Williams said she preferred to stay out of the limelight.

"It's not that I'm shy — I just don't think this is part of my job," she said. "I'm accountable to Mrs. Clinton, to the president, to the staff. There are just so many hours in the day."

Ms. Williams, 38, who is black, uses the invisibility and low expectations that often accompany assumptions about race, sex and youth to her advantage.

"When people aren't worried about you, you don't have to worry about them," she said. (NYT)

Fixing Clinton Foreign Policy

WASHINGTON — After long, delicate negotiations, President Clinton's foreign policy advisers believe they have won a key bureaucratic victory: They have persuaded the president to set aside an hour a week for a discussion of international affairs.

Then again, maybe not. The president sat still Nov. 12 for a contemplative session with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Defense Secretary Les Aspin and the national security adviser, W. Anthony Lake — but he has not repeated the feat.

"He's been busy with other things," a senior official said.

Mr. Christopher asked Mr. Clinton to lock the foreign policy meeting into his schedule as a weekly incho or breakfast — but that ran into opposition from the White House guardians of the president's frenetic schedule.

Mr. Clinton has not been neglecting foreign policy. But the struggle over his schedule reflects a problem some aides have fretted over for months: His attention to foreign affairs has been sporadic, driven by crises and insufficient to run things smoothly.

That lack of presidential participation, some officials said, contributed to the setbacks Mr. Clinton suffered earlier this year in Somalia, the Balkans and Haiti.

Presidential aides are now trying to fix the foreign policy machinery, without publicly admitting that it was ever broken.

The changes under way range from Mr. Clinton's acceptance of Mr. Christopher's plea for a weekly meeting to new State Department "coordinators" for policy in Somalia and other trouble spots. (LAT)

Quote / Unquote

Tran Van Thinh, European Community negotiator for the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, on EC-U.S. talks on farm trade: "The Americans have agreed to discuss all the issues. The problem now is to know what price they will pay for it. If they give us a mouse, we will not pay with an elephant." (Reuters)

Away From Politics

On-the-job programs to help employees deal with alcohol and drug abuse may aid a limited number but cannot solve the nation's drug and alcohol problems, federal researchers said. A committee of the National Research Council and the Institute of Medicine — both chartered by Congress — reported there was only limited evidence that drug- and alcohol-abuse programs were effective.

An Atlas-2 rocket placed a \$160 million Defense Department communications satellite in orbit on Sunday from Cape Canaveral, Florida.

Millions of Americans with rotting teeth and other oral diseases are not seeing dentists, primarily because they can't afford it, according to a study released Monday. Americans' overall oral health has improved dramatically in recent years, with the advent of fluoride and better dental education, said a report by the Public Health Service. But minorities, the poor and the elderly still have too many

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Aidid Assails UN And Wants It Out

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service
MOGADISHU, Somalia — A defiant General Mohammed Farrah Aidid said Monday that a political solution in Somalia was impossible until United Nations peacekeeping troops left the country and the factional strongman requested compensation from the United States for damage inflicted during military operations earlier this fall.

In a press conference and subsequent sessions with foreign journalists, General Aidid also indicated that he would not cooperate with a board of inquiry recently appointed by the UN to investigate the deaths of 24 Pakistani soldiers killed here in an ambush last June.

General Aidid's pronouncements came as he boycotted a UN conference on humanitarian aid to Somalia, which opened Monday in the Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa. UN officials, fearful that the pullout of U.S. troops by March 31 will be followed by renewed clan warfare, had hoped the three-day gathering would blossom into dialogue on national reconciliation between rival Somali factions.

But General Aidid said such efforts must be sponsored by Somalia and he proposed that faction leaders gather for talks in Mogadishu the first week of January. The 28,000 troops currently here as part

of the United Nations Operation in Somalia, he added, should be replaced immediately by a force drawn from neutral African nations.

Accusing the UN operation of "genocide" during the five-month effort to capture or kill him, General Aidid said the UN efforts in Somalia had "completely failed."

Such comments drew a sharp response from Major David Stockwell, the local UN military spokesman, who accused General Aidid of a "transparent attempt to speak for the rest of the country. He has tried to appear statesman-like, and he's not."

Major Stockwell portrayed General Aidid, who heads the Somali National Alliance, as an increasingly isolated obstructionist.

"Mogadishu has become a speed bump on the road to recovery, and we're overcoming that," Major Stockwell added.

Asked whether U.S. forces would be able to return to the streets of Mogadishu without the danger of another firefight, General Aidid said, "What are they going to do in the streets? Business is going on. Normal life is going on."

General Aidid renewed his call for the release of eight of his supporters who have been jailed by the United Nations, either because they were his key lieutenants or because they were suspected of complicity in the killing of U.S. troops.



General Mohammed Farrah Aidid, left, speaking on Monday in Mogadishu.

South Africa's Frayed Nerves Campaign Brings Exhilaration - and Fear

By Paul Taylor
Washington Post Service
MANDENI, South Africa — Nelson Mandela had just finished a high-spirited campaign rally in a township where no one had ever seen a presidential candidate before, because no one had ever been allowed to vote before. It was time for some parting words of caution.

"I'm going to stay right here and wait until you get home safely," he reassured about 5,000 supporters. "I want to be sure the things don't get you."

No thugs got anybody, but a stray bullet was fired outside the soccer field where the rally was held as the crowd dispersed, and 10 armed members of a rival party to Mr. Mandela's African National Congress were arrested as they cruised in a truck nearby.

So it goes in South Africa, where the exhilaration of holding a liberation election coexists with the nerve-racking reality of intimidation, thugery and war talk.

For example, just last week:

- The white extremist Eugene Terre-Blanche exhorted his followers to "steal guns if you must" to prepare for civil war.
- Black homeland leaders — heads of governments created under apartheid and scheduled to disappear under democracy — warned of violent resistance to the national election scheduled for April 27.
- Mr. Terre-Blanche's paramilitary Afrikaner Resistance Movement signed a non-aggression pact with a local branch of the Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party, and they jointly pledged at the signing ceremony to resist anticipated ANC rule.
- Mr. Mandela and other ANC national leaders were drawn into the war of words, firing off warnings that "gangs will roll" and "the danger of innocent whites will die" if pre-arranged groups use force to try to block the April vote.
- Most likely, all this war talk is merely that, a kind of shadow boxing in a society that has managed to avoid the real thing. Most South Africans, black and white, say they are committed to a peaceful transition from white minority to black majority rule.
- Also supporting the transition is the critical instrument of power, the South African Defense Force. Authorities say it is poised to serve a black government and to clamp down on pos-

sible attempts at insurrection or secession.

Even so, the start of campaigning for the first universal suffrage election finds South Africans with an understandable bout of jitters and a bad case of political split personality.

A recent national opinion poll, commissioned by the U.S.-based International Republican Institute, stated this amazing incongruity: 81 percent of South Africans say they are "hopeful" about the election, but three-quarters believe it is likely to lead to civil war.

One explanation is that South Africans have learned to live with incongruity. During the past four years, the negotiated transition from apartheid has continued to gather momentum despite a ferocious toll of more than 13,000 people killed in political violence, most of it between supporters of the ANC and Inkatha.

Mr. Mandela's visit here, to the black homeland of KwaZulu

and the heart of Inkatha territory, was intended to send a message that his ANC could campaign anywhere in the country. It was a mission partly accomplished.

The week before, the ANC canceled Mr. Mandela's visit to a nearby Inkatha stronghold. "Mandela can't simply open the door when the door is locked," a local Inkatha leader, David Ntombela, said on learning that Mr. Mandela had canceled. "He will have to break it down."

All of this casts some clouds over next year's election.

Outside organizations ranging from the United Nations to scores of anti-apartheid groups plan to send thousands of observers here next year to watch for violence and intimidation. But they will be here only to observe.

South Africans will form their own minority peacekeeping force of 10,000 to police the campaign, their own electoral council to hear complaints of intimidation and judge the legitimacy of the balloting, their own media council to parcel out broadcast air time.

How likely is it that the political bloodshed will get worse? The one dynamic the campaign may have going for it is that there is not much mystery about the outcome.

ANC is the prohibitive favorite, with all public opinion polls indicating it will draw around 60 percent of the vote. Most black voters, about 75 percent of the eligible electorate, appear to have already made up their minds. Thus, this is primarily a campaign of mobilization, not persuasion, that may diminish the lure of campaigning on rival turf.

On the other hand, with everyone else competing for a distant second, some parties may be tempted not to compete at all. Mr. Terre-Blanche and his loose network of extremists have formed paramilitary units and are stockpiling weapons. Some pro-apartheid white town councils in rural areas have declared they will not accept the legitimacy of the April vote.

Some skirmishes seem inevitable between now and April. Still, the campaign chugs on.

"No one can stop us now," Mr. Mandela told thousands of cheering supporters here in the soccer field. Then, there was a gunshot and some arrests. But for Mr. Mandela, it was on to the next rally.

Rightists Move To Safeguard White Interests

Reuters
JOHANNESBURG — A rightist white alliance raised the political stakes Monday in South Africa after the government proposed a new compromise in a bid to woo them back to the mainstream transition to black rule.

The Afrikaner People's Front said it would create its own transitional authority to protect interests of minority Afrikaners against the Transitional Executive Council that is being set up by the government, the African National Congress and other parties that signed a democracy constitution two weeks ago.

It was not clear how the People's Front planned to enforce its self-declared role as caretaker for South Africa's 3 million Afrikaners.

Its support base is also questioned by political analysts since President Frederik W. de Klerk trumpeted the white right two years ago in a referendum on negotiations to end white minority rule.

The People's Front move followed three hours of talks between the government and the umbrella Freedom Alliance, which groups the Front with black conservatives.

'4th Sword' of Peru's Revolution Has Lost His Edge

By James Brooke
New York Times Service
LIMA — Facing his prison cage after his arrest last year, Abimael Guzman Reynoso was the portrait of a revolutionary: a bushy Karl Marx beard, a clenched fist and a diabole exhorted his Shining Path guerrillas to mark Mao's 100th birthday with car bombs.

A year later, Peruvians are stunned by a new image. Trim and mustachioed, Mr. Guzman pens letters from prison appealing to guerrillas to suspend the war, and to the government to start peace talks.

Although the rebels accuse the government of torturing or drugging Mr. Guzman into compliance, many Peruvians say they are convinced that the fighting spirit of the founder of the Shining Path has been truly broken.

More important for the future of Peru, his behavior in prison appears to be having a marked effect on morale within the Shining Path, with desertions rising sharply.

The Shining Path has lost about 50 percent of its firepower, of its capacity to carry out major operations," said Enrique Ballesteros, who edits PeruPaz, a magazine dedicated to studying Peru's political violence.

The rebellion has by no means collapsed. In the year following Mr. Guzman's arrest on Sept. 13, 1992, 1,654 Peruvians are recorded as having died in political violence. But that is only half the toll of the 12 months prior to his arrest, and this year's figure is expected to be the lowest since 1987.

As a result, some of the fear has been lifted from Peru, which has endured 27,000 deaths and \$24 billion in damage from the rebellion. Around Ayacucho, the Andean heartland of the rebellion, peasants are cautiously returning to abandoned villages.

In the rich farming region north of Lima, farmers and ranchers are restoring estates long considered lost in "red zones." And young, middle-class Limeños are discovering the sidewalk cafe.

The Shining Path lost 3,000 militants and cadres — about half of its ranks — in the year since Mr. Guzman's arrest, according to estimates by Carlos Tapia, an expert on the guerrilla organization.

Further weakening the Shining Path has been its leadership crisis.

"Of last year's central committee, 80 percent are now in jail or dead," estimated Raul González, an anthropologist who has written extensively on the Shining Path movement.

But the biggest difficulty appears to be over the top leader. Mr. Guzman, 58, nurtured a personality cult around himself. His round, bespectacled face was depicted as a sun. The movement's ideology was called "Gonzalo Thought" after his war name. He also chose to be called "The Guide" or "The Fourth Sword of the Revolution," after Marx, Lenin and Mao.

Shining Path publications routinely hailed him as "the greatest Marxist-Leninist living on the face of the earth."

After Mr. Guzman's first peace overture was reported Oct. 1, the movement's Lima committee retorted that "the party leads the war."

"We know that our president has been vilely tortured, even drugged, to be able to present him on television," a university militant told SI, a newsweekly in Lima.

The authorities acknowledge that they placed their overweight prisoner on a food diet, and on an information diet — no books, magazines, television or radio.

Guards wearing ski masks slipped food trays through slots in his cell door. Human contact was limited to visits by doctors and delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

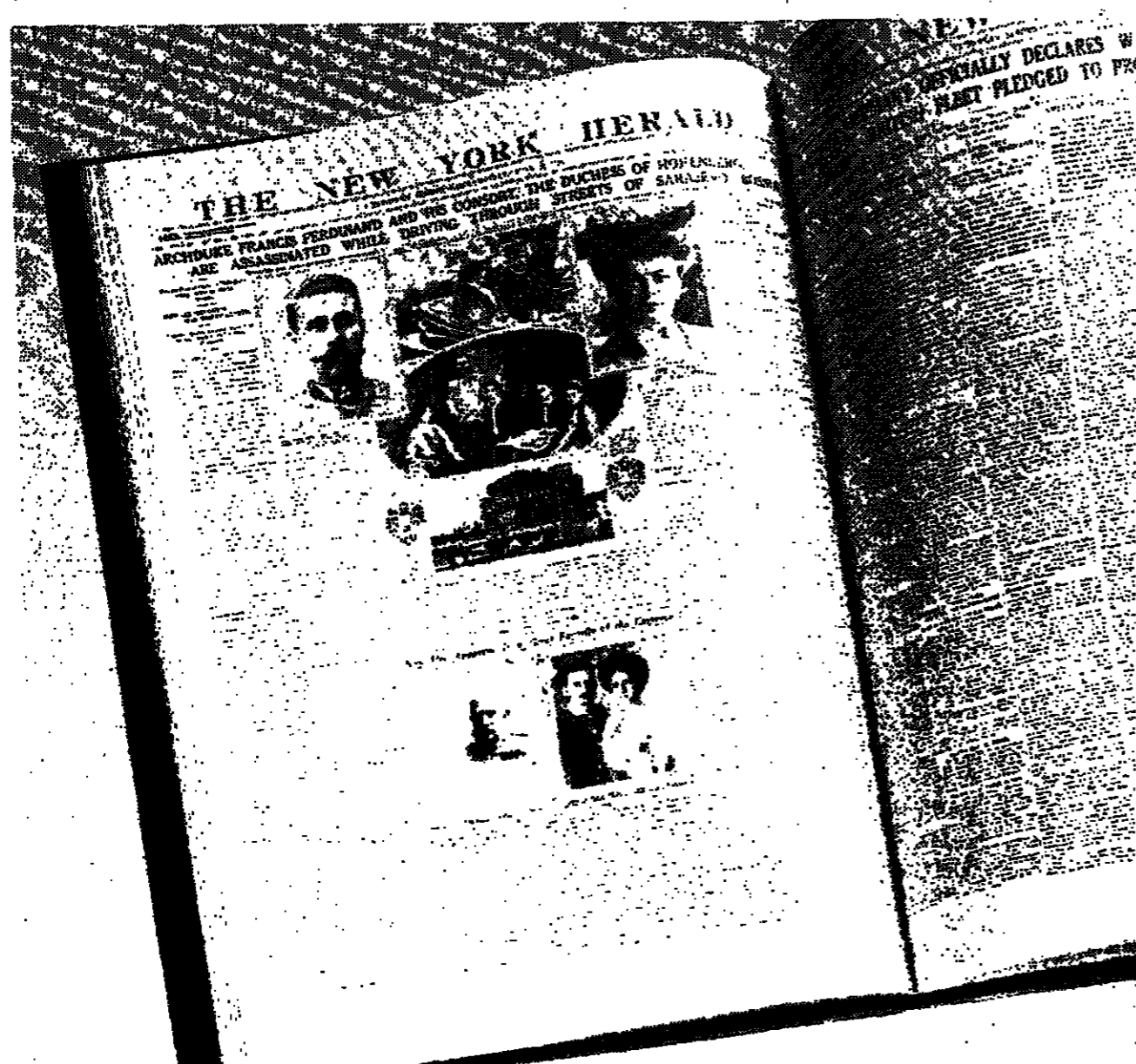
About four months ago, they say, President Alberto Fujimori's national security adviser, Vladimiro Montesinos, started to visit the prisoner. Using videos and newspaper clippings, he selectively fed the guerrilla leader information about government advances against the Shining Path.

"He has broken completely," Mr. Fujimori said in a recent interview. "He has no capacity to endure seclusion in jail. I suppose he is looking to improve his conditions."

With each letter, officials say, Mr. Guzman's prison conditions are improved slightly. He no longer must wear the striped uniform of a political prisoner, and he now is allowed conjugal visits with his companion, Elena Iparraguirre, a Shining Path leader who is serving a life sentence at the same jail in Lima.

Reduced to haggling over prison privileges, the Fourth Sword of the Revolution has lost the aura of an intrepid revolutionary who responded to peace overtures with dynamite blasts.

"Mandela was in jail for 25 years, and he never cracked," said Francisco Equiguren Práez, a human rights activist, of the African National Congress leader. "Guzmán falls apart in 12 months."



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Germany Sends Escobar Family Back to Bogotá

The Associated Press
BONN — The German government deported Pablo Escobar Gaviria's wife and children on Monday, and the Colombian authorities said they would not be given police protection when they returned because the fugitive drug trafficker has not surrendered.

At home, Mr. Escobar and his family are being hunted down by a group called People Persecuted by Pablo Escobar. It is reported to consist of former members of Mr. Escobar's Medellín drug cartel, the police and members of the rival Cali drug cartel.

daughter and his son's girlfriend flew to Frankfurt International Airport on Sunday, saying that hired assassins who have already killed some of Mr. Escobar's associates were after them.

The German government on Monday rejected their request for asylum.

"These are exclusively dangers that have a connection with the deeds of Pablo Escobar," said Karl-Heinz Schneider, an Interior Ministry spokesman.

Interior Minister Manfred Kanitz said: "The relatives of drug lords are not welcome in Germany." Escobar's wife, son and

Late Monday, the Foreign Ministry issued a travel advisory warning Germans they may be the targets of attacks in Colombia because of Escobar's rejection of Mr. Escobar's family.

The statement said "it cannot be discounted" that German businesses and citizens already in Colombia may be targets, and that "This can also bring a danger to German tourists and business travelers."

It was not known whether Mr. Escobar's 33-year-old wife Maria Victoria Henao, 16-year-old son Juan Pablo, 9-year-old daughter

Mariana and Juan Pablo's girlfriend would seek to stay in Venezuela.

For three months before Mr. Escobar's family left Bogotá on Saturday, Colombia's prosecutor-general had provided them with bodyguards as demanded by the drug kingpin as a condition for his surrender.

The country's prosecutor-general, Gustavo de Greiff, told the drug lord's family last week that he would withdraw the protection because Mr. Escobar hadn't turned himself in. That prompted Mr. Escobar's wife and children to leave Colombia.

NAMES: Stirring Alphabet Soup in the Melting Pot

Continued from Page 1
different nationalities lose their color and individuality in the United States.

She thinks something important has been lost. She thinks her name, which means "mat of the bridge" and dates from a 13th century ancestor of her husband's who was a toll taker, is more interesting than its shortened, easier-to-pronounce versions.

"Van der Mensbrugge has more character than Vander," she said.

Alan Kraut, one of 11 historians who served as consultants on the restoration of New York's Ellis Island, said early immigrants often had their names changed by immigration officers who wrote them down incorrectly.

And in times of anti-foreign

paranoia, immigrants changed their names to seem more "American."

"We've really run the gamut," Mr. Kraut said, when people changed names "out of fear of appearing foreign, to now, when people take enormous pride in their ethnic roots."

"There is more emphasis on multiculturalism now, so changing one's name does not have the appeal it once did," he added.

Mallika Umamaheswaran, a pediatrician in Rockville, Maryland, known to her patients as Dr. Uma, said that when she came from India more than a decade ago, she wanted to change her name to Mallika Warren.

She said her name was causing confusion with patients and license

boards and hospital telephone operators. Sometimes, she said, the mistakes had serious consequences, like when her name was spelled differently on airline tickets than it was on her passport and she was nearly denied passage on the plane.

Despite her frustration, her husband was "dead against" shortening their name, which is the name of a Hindu god who symbolizes protection. "He said, 'It's a family name, my father gave it to me, and I don't want to change it,'" Dr. Uma said.

Besides, the name Umamaheswaran is not hard to pronounce, she said. Indian names are generally pronounced as they are spelled.

"If they put their mind to it," she said, "it's really easy."

RESEARCH: Japan Cuts Back

Continued from Page 1
for their emphasis on long-term growth rather than short-term profits, are trying to spare research and development from the budget ax, or even try to maintain a small increase, as they slash capital spending, entertainment expenses, overtime pay and even regular employment.

This reflects the importance attached in Japan to research and the recognition that developing popular new products could be their ticket out of the economic slump.

"If we cut research and development, we are cutting our future," said Minoru Morio, executive deputy president of Sony Corp., using words that are echoed by many other Japanese executives.

Sony's development budget is rising 1 percent this year, Mitsubishi Kasei Corp., Japan's largest chemical company, has held spending level for several years even as the company has been posting deficits.

But some companies, caught in what may wind up being the worst economic downturn since World War II, have been unable to hold out against the near-term pressures of losses or falling profits.

"A few years ago, research and development was a holy area — they could not touch it," said Takekoshi Ito, an official of Japan's Agency of Industrial Science and Technology. "But now they have to touch that area."

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry, in a survey of 28 big companies, found that total spending would be down 1.9 percent in the current financial year, ending March 31, 1994, after a decline of 5.6 percent in the previous year.

Some private surveys do not show spending dropping that much, and one predicts a slight increase.

IRA: Britain Releases Text of Secret Correspondence

Continued from Page 1
Mayhew, defended the government's actions in a calm, dignified speech that seemed to carry the day.

Only 24 hours earlier, cries for his resignation were raised. They came largely from Protestant leaders in Northern Ireland, who charged that the government had gone behind the backs "of the people of Northern Ireland" to deal with the guerrilla group that is fighting to end British rule there.

The anger came from the fact that Sir Patrick and Prime Minister John Major had denied that negotiations with the IRA were under way.

But on Monday Sir Patrick clothed himself in the garb of a reasonable man searching for peace

with the interests of the population of Ulster at heart. He insisted that the secret exchanges, running from Feb. 22 to Nov. 5, began with it had been his duty to respond.

All he did, he said, was reassert in private positions that had long been advocated in public. It would have been foolhardy, he insisted, to pass up a chance to resolve a 25-year armed conflict by ignoring "a channel of communication" that had existed "for some years."

Fellow Tory politicians applauded when he declared that the government was still willing to explore prospects for a settlement.

At one point, the Reverend Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionist Party, was evicted from the chamber. In his vituperative attack, the Protestant politician, a tireless and seemingly intractable fighter for keeping Northern Ireland part of Britain, accused the government of "falshood."

Charging another member with lying is considered unacceptable behavior in the Commons. When

the speaker, Betty Boothroyd, insisted that Mr. Paisley withdraw the remark, he refused, yelling: "I stand by what I said. It was a falsehood. Worse — it was a lie."

The members then voted, 272 to 25, to allow the speaker to "name" him, a ritual that means he cannot enter the building for several days.

Sir Patrick said the current round of contacts had been born out of an unannounced cease-fire. He said Sinn Féin's No. 2 leader, Martin McGuinness, passed on to an unidentified intermediary the message that "the conflict is over but we need your advice on how to bring it to a close."

But this message, the government said, was delivered verbally and so the only written record is one provided by the government of what it says Mr. McGuinness said.

Both Mr. McGuinness and Mr. Adams denied that their organization had said the conflict was finished, although they did not deny having interest in a cease-fire that could lead to substantive talks.

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Britain on Colony: Ready to Act Alone Move Backed in Hong Kong

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Exasperated by the slow pace of talks with China over electoral reform in Hong Kong, Britain is poised to act alone on some of the proposals, a strategy that won support from three important political parties here on Monday.

Despite a warning from pro-Beijing groups that any unilateral move would jeopardize Chinese-British cooperation, parties representing a slight majority in Hong Kong's 60-seat Legislative Council said they would back Britain's strategy to speed the negotiations.

The talks went into limbo on Saturday when a 17th round of discussions in Beijing concluded with both sides saying that large gaps remained between them and no date being set for an 18th round.

Hong Kong, which has long embraced the talks as a preferable alternative to open friction between Beijing and London, has grown weary of the apparent stalemate.

Hong Kong stocks fell Monday as speculation swept the market that the Hong Kong government, Chris Patten, would press ahead unilaterally. The Hang Seng index closed down 261.65 points, or 2.82 percent, at 9,012.77.

China has fiercely opposed a series of proposals first announced by Mr. Patten in October 1992 that were designed to broaden the electorate for the last elections to be conducted under British rule. That rule ends in 1997.

However, on Monday, the United Democrats, led by the pro-democracy advocate Martin Lee; the pro-business Liberal Party, and a smaller group, Meeting Point, indicated their willingness to back a move that may risk greater confrontation with Beijing.

The three parties said they would support legislation to lower Hong Kong's voting age to 18; establish a one-vote, one-seat format for future elections, and abolish a system where many local municipal officials are appointed, opting instead for direct elections.

China has yet to respond officially to these developments, but in editorials three. Beijing-backed Hong Kong newspapers urged

Britain "to rein in its horse now that it was on the verge of a cliff." Mr. Patten has sought to reach an agreement on the points upon which China appears most flexible in order to concentrate on those where disagreement is fiercest: the size of various functional constituencies, electorates organized along professional or trade group lines, and the right of legislators elected in 1995 to serve past 1997.

British officials close to the negotiations that began in April say China expressed its willingness to come to an agreement on the "simple" proposals before a British cabinet meeting on Hong Kong affairs earlier this month, but has since retreated from that position.

Now, without a conciliatory move from China, they said Britain will introduce the "simple" reform legislation to reinforce repeated threats to act unilaterally.

If Beijing refuses to match British concessions now drawing the ire of Hong Kong groups that say that Britain is willing to sacrifice principles to conclude a deal, Mr. Patten's advisers said he will also compel the legislature to debate the more controversial proposals.

However, London is still trying to leave the door open to further negotiations with Beijing, one of the reasons conservative groups feel they can support the "simple" proposals.

"We've got absolutely no problems with 18 and indeed the voting age in China is 18," said Ronald Arcauli, deputy chairman of the Liberal Party.

Last year, in another debate, the Legislative Council approved the concept of single-seat constituencies. This leaves the direct elections of municipal boards as the most contentious issue of the three likely to be discussed as early as next week.

"We've already had that debate so I think it will go through the Legislative Council quite quickly and we would support it as well," said Mr. Arcauli of the single-seat proposal.

Reform groups, which have lobbied Mr. Patten to bring his entire package of proposals to the legislature before Beijing passes judgment on them, say they will support legislation on the "simple" points, but will pressure Britain to accelerate the process of reform.

China has yet to respond officially to these developments, but in editorials three. Beijing-backed Hong Kong newspapers urged



MIXED RESULTS IN INDIA — Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao of India, left, with Maninder Singh Bhat, a Sikh leader, after Mr. Rao received a turban Monday in New Delhi. State election results were mixed for Mr. Rao's Congress Party and the Hindu nationalist party.

Deadly Plunder on High Seas Asian Pirates Grow Bolder and More Vicious

The Associated Press
SYDNEY — Chinese workers who boarded the hijacked Australian freighter *Erna Inge* to cut it up for scrap smelled something foul and began a search to find the source.

In a long-unused refrigerator, they found the remains of 10 men who had been splashed with gasoline and burned to death.

The hijacking of the 17,000-ton *Erna Inge* and its deadly last voyage underline the growing audacity and viciousness of pirates in Asian waters.

The killings, the men's identities and why their bodies were left aboard remain a mystery.

"If you murder some people, you certainly wouldn't leave them where you killed them," said Erik Boas, the Australian owner of ship, which was hijacked in 1991 and re-registered several times. "You would throw them overboard."

In another fatal attack, pirates who boarded the Danish-owned freighter *Balumar Zephir* off Indonesia in December 1992 killed the British captain and his first officer, a Filipino.

This year, the International Maritime Bureau has recorded more than 90 pirate attacks by Nov. 20. Mazlan Abdul Samad, director of the bureau's office in Kuala Lumpur, said many more go unreported.

Recorded attacks totaled 106 last year and 107 in 1991, but only 33 in 1990 and just 3 in 1989, according to the bureau, which was set up by the International Chamber of Commerce to monitor piracy.

The International Maritime Organization, a United Nations agency, agrees that piracy is on the rise in Asia. Its ranking expert on piracy, Edward Agbakoba, said by telephone from London that the agency had tallied about 450 pirate raids since 1984.

"We reckon that we receive reports of about half the attacks that happen," he said.

Forty-nine of the attacks investigated by the Maritime Bureau from January through August 1993 occurred in the South China Sea and North Asia, and only 10 were outside Asia.

Pirates leave shore in speedboats to board and seize larger ships. To guard against attack, captains post watchmen and keep fire hoses ready to repel boarders. Some even wrap their hulls with barbed wire.

In most cases, pirates board a vessel to loot the captain's safe, which may contain tens of thousands of dollars for payroll and port fees. They also steal cargoes and sometimes go directly to a particularly valuable freight container, indicating they have inside information.

Hijackings, as in the *Erna Inge* case, are less common. Shots were fired in more than one-fifth of the attacks recorded by the Maritime Bureau this year.

Asian sailors are usually unarmed and would rather abandon ship than fight to save a cargo for some remote shipping contractor. Many pirates around Singapore and the Strait of Malacca have threatened to cut off the ears or noses of any sailors who resist.

Ship captains in other parts of the world have taken precautions that may have deterred piracy.

"Most people traveling on the ocean, especially in the Caribbean, are armed," said a U.S. Coast Guard spokesman, Joe Dye, whose 7th District includes much of the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico. Of piracy, he said, "You can count the number of cases on one hand in the last 10 years."

After being reregistered, stolen ships are hired out to haul legitimate cargoes. Some of the cargoes are delivered. Others are stolen. Such was the fate of the *Erna Inge*, hijacked from India in April 1991 with \$2.5 million worth of soybean meal aboard that was sold in Bangkok.

Two years later, the ship found its way to the scrap dock in Shunde, China.

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BARCELONA	13.00	MON/WED/FRI/SUN
	15.35	TUE/THU/SAT
BERLIN**	10.30	DAILY
BRUSSELS	13.30	DAILY
COPENHAGEN	08.45	WED/FRI/SUN
FRANKFURT	11.35	DAILY
GENEVA	13.30	MON-FRI/SUN
	17.40	SAT
LONDON	14.30	MON/WED/FRI/SUN
MADRID	14.00	DAILY
	(TO ST. LOUIS/LOS ANGELES)	
MILAN	11.05	DAILY
MONTECARLO**	11.00	DAILY
NICE**	10.45	DAILY
PARIS	12.00	DAILY
	17.00	DAILY
	11.45	DAILY
	(TO BOSTON/LOS ANGELES)	
	17.00	DAILY
	(TO BOSTON)	
	11.30	DAILY
	(TO WASHINGTON)	
	11.30	MON-FRI/SUN
	(TO ATLANTA)	
ROME	10.55	DAILY
TEL AVIV	06.40**	MON/WED/THU/SAT/SUN
	09.00	TUE/FRI/SUN
VIENNA**	10.45	DAILY
ZURICH**	08.45	MON-FRI/SUN
	14.25	SAT

Schedule effective 1st November 1993 and subject to change. Additional flights available based on demand.

Japan Prosecutor Held In Beating of Suspect

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TOKYO — A Japanese state prosecutor was arrested on Monday and charged with beating a man he was interrogating about a major construction scandal, Justice Ministry officials said.

Hiroshi Kanazawa, 33, was fired and formally charged under a special law banning violence during investigations, officials said. Three of his superiors were reprimanded.

Although human rights groups and lawyers in Japan often have accused the authorities of using violent interrogation tactics, Mr. Kanazawa is the first prosecutor to be fired for using violence against a witness, according to Justice Ministry records.

He is accused of slapping a lumber company executive and threatening to throw him out a 12th-floor window on Oct. 14 during an interrogation. The prosecutor was investigating a bribery scandal involving construction executives and politicians.

The executive, whose name has

not been disclosed, filed a lawsuit against the government on Nov. 8, saying he had received cuts that required two stitches and a week of treatment.

"For a prosecutor to have used such violence against a witness is impermissible in a country ruled by laws," Justice Minister Akira Mikazuki said.

He denied that Mr. Kanazawa's actions reflected common practice among prosecutors. Japan has no law regulating the length of interrogations, and lawyers for witnesses or suspects are not usually present.

So far, two provincial governors, two mayors and more than 20 executives of several construction companies have been arrested in connection with the scandal over bribes for favored treatment in public works projects.

Among those arrested is the president of the executive's company, Mitsuo Moriya. He is accused of acting as an intermediary for bribes involving the local governor.

(Reuters, AP)

J.R.D. Tata Dies at 89, Industrialist in India

The Associated Press
BOMBAY — J.R.D. Tata, 89, a pioneer of Indian industry and founder of the airline that eventually became Air-India, died Monday in Geneva. He had been suffering from kidney infection and fever for several weeks.

Mr. Tata was one of the most influential figures of India, though he stayed away from active politics. In 1926, he became a director of Tata Sons Ltd. holding company. In 1938, he became its chairman in 1938, effectively heading the family empire that made everything from soap to trucks and ran India's leading luxury hotel chain.

The Tata group comprises more than 80 companies, employing 250,000 workers belong to Together, they had an annual turnover of 140 billion rupees, or \$4.5 billion.

Jahangir Ratanji Dadabhai Tata, who was known as JRD, was born in Paris.

He traveled frequently between France and India as a youth and was conscripted for a year's service in the French Army. In 1925, three years after he inherited Tata Sons, he relinquished his French citizenship.

As a boy he became enthralled with aviation and in 1932 he inaugurated the Tata Aviation Service with a flight from Bombay to Karachi, now in Pakistan. His company, later named Tata Airlines, was nationalized in 1953 and became Air-India.

Mr. Tata stepped down from the Tata group in 1991 and handed over his company to his nephew, Ratan Tata.

After his retirement, he mediated

one of the biggest boardroom battles of Indian industry for control of Tata Iron and Steel Co., one of the largest companies of his group.

Garry Moore, 78, Early TV Personality
HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (AP) — Garry Moore, 78, an early TV pioneer known for his charm, comic personality and long-running variety show, died of emphysema Sunday.

Mr. Moore was the host of the "The Garry Moore Show" off and on from 1950 until 1967. He also was the star of the quiz shows "I've Got A Secret" which ran from 1952 to 1966, and "To Tell the Truth," a syndicated show that ran from 1969 to 1976.

Alfred Seidl, 82, a defense lawyer in the Nuremberg war crimes trial, died Thursday in Munich after becoming ill. He defended Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, and Hans Frank, the Nazi governor of Poland, who was executed. Hess received a life term, served more than 40 years and hanged himself in prison in 1987.

Grande Otelo, 78, a Brazilian comic actor, died of a heart attack Friday at Roissy-Charles de Gaulle airport near Paris after arriving from Brazil. His real name was Sebastiao Bernardo de Sousa Faria. A popular actor who starred in dozens of movies, he had been invited to a film festival in Nantes.

William J. Trent Jr., 83, who helped form the United Negro College Fund and ran it for 20 years, died Saturday in Greensboro, North Carolina.

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Iraqi Violations Continue

Sanctions sometimes succeed, and Iraq may be slowly turning into an example of success. It is necessary to use conditional terms...

That leads to the next question for the Security Council. Iraq vehemently argues that the sanctions involve only arms issues...

Anyone who doubts that should take a look at a paper made public a few days ago by the United Nations special rapporteur for human rights in Iraq, Max van der Stoep...

The many and repeated violations of human rights by Saddam Hussein's government violate, among other things, the Security Council resolutions that ended the Gulf War...

Anti-Personnel Mines

Of modern weapons, none is more ubiquitous and inevitable than the land mine. Wars end, but these buried destroyers go on killing and maiming for decades.

est in respecting the ban. By contrast, land mines were less obviously horrifying, easier to use than chemical weapons, and had the tactical benefit of forcing tanks into narrow passages that had been swept of mines.

The State Department estimates that from 65 million to 110 million land mines infest 62 countries, notably Afghanistan, Cambodia, Angola, Mozambique, El Salvador, the Kurdish areas of Iraq and northern Somalia.

Senator Patrick Leahy, Democrat of Vermont, is campaigning to change the rules. He has persuaded the Senate to earmark funds to help other nations clear mine fields...

Get Ready for the Big Cup

In South Orange, New Jersey, Cryan's Beef & Ale House installed a satellite dish to catch Ireland vs. Northern Ireland on television on Nov. 17...

Italy's Azzurri—the Blues—are in, for the ninth time in a row, and their fans are as frenzied as ever. "This isn't our game; it's our life!" said one at the bar in Garfield, Bulgaria...

Other Comment

Peace for Northern Ireland? The revelation of secret contacts between the British government and the Irish Republican Army can only damage the new phase of the Ulster peace process.

stage. Peace is the imperative and peace will prove infectious. The political process will take on its own momentum. Public opinion will demand that politicians behave with greater restraint than hitherto.

Time to Pull Out the Stops for Job Creation

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—Labor unions, said the New York financier Fain, Rohatyn over lunch the other day, were wrong to have opposed NAFTA "but right to be afraid that our economy has forgotten how to create jobs."

The pattern is not unique to America but common in all of the so-called advanced industrial nations. Businesses driven by competition

from abroad and the loss of defense contracts, are cutting payrolls mercilessly.

Advancing technology accelerates the "downsizing" process. "If people here weren't afraid of the future," Mr. Rohatyn said, "NAFTA wouldn't have had too much of a problem. In the same way, if France were not worried about jobs and the future, they wouldn't fight tariff reductions in the GATT."

Mr. Rohatyn, whose financial wizardry helped rescue New York City from bankruptcy in 1975, has come to the conclusion that it is government's responsibility to step into the jobs breach because private institutions alone can't handle the problem.

But he would shake up at least downplay, the role of retraining and education, the standard nostrums dragged out by bureaucrats at the first sign of growing unemployment. He asks: Retraining for what?

He thinks much bigger, specifically in terms of a 10-year \$250 billion public works program, financed outside the regular budget, that could yield a million jobs a year.

Private/public partnerships are a good idea. Among other things, the Security Council resolutions that ended the Gulf War...

His discussions with Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO president, and House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt, as well as with adminis-

tration officials, lead Mr. Rohatyn to think that the public works program could be an ideal bridge to smooth relations with labor leaders, bitter over Bill Clinton's sharp criticism of their anti-NAFTA stance.

At the moment of President Clinton's NAFTA victory in the House of Representatives on Nov. 17, his White House NAFTA manager, William Daley, was telling me that it was now incumbent on the business community to try to do something to save jobs.

An appeal to corporations not to move to Mexico—or elsewhere—does little good. In the competitive world described by Mr. Rohatyn, a company does what it has to do, or doesn't survive.

The Clinton administration is quietly trying to find ways of freeing itself from some of the restraint imposed by budget cuts. It will be tough. The administration is busy at the moment fending off a bipartisan effort in the House to cut another \$90 billion out of the budget.

Campaign politics in 1992 enmeshed Mr. Clinton deeper than he intended in deficit reduction, but he had little choice, with the advent of Ross Perot and his oversimplified slogans. But, as Mr. Rohatyn says, "providing security to the working American will have to come [at the same time] with deficit reduction."

He offers Mr. Clinton a way out of his budget-or-jobs dilemma: The \$250 billion public works program can be financed with a 2-cent-a-gallon gasoline tax for five or six years, to be put into a trust fund. Bonds would be sold to private and public pension funds, with the trust fund as security. The bonds would be paid off fully in 40 years.

So this program would not add to the deficit, which may sound too good to be true to those who flinch whenever they hear "public works." But Mr. Rohatyn brings credibility to the debate.

He would consider shorter workweeks, although many argue that shorter hours share unemployment, not jobs. Certainly a shorter workweek that translates into a pay cut is little help to workers employed, and a shorter workweek at the same pay is no help to employers seeking to cut costs.

Mr. Rohatyn was to say in his lecture: "The social and economic costs of long-term unemployment are usually greater than the cost of creating opportunities for those who want [work]." At lunch, he made the message more incisive: Unless governments solve the jobs problem, they may face "revolution or fascism."

The Washington Post

Only a Tiger Cub, but Prickly Vietnam Is Rousing

By Philip Bowring

HANOI—The Vietnamese have a knack of convincing everyone, themselves included, of their invincibility. So it is not surprising that Vietnam, having extricated itself from pariah status and mended fences with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, while benefiting from a modest oil bonanza, is basking in forecasts that it will be Asia's "next tiger."

And now it is to get a big injection of foreign aid. At a recent meeting in Paris, donors pledged \$1.8 billion in aid commitments for 1994, and disbursements of \$700 million. That is serious money for a country with an official GNP of just \$10 billion (\$150 per head) and a very young population growing at a 2.2 percent yearly rate. What will this bring?

In 1975, Southeast Asian neighbors feared that a united Vietnam would turn its formidable energies into becoming a regional economic rival. Instead it opted for socialist dogmas and more war. Now, force majeure—the Soviet collapse—has helped it to slough off the dogmas in record time. Hanoi knows that it is in no position to go to war with the one enemy it still has, China. So it is time to play economic catch-up with neighbors that are anything between a decade (China) and a generation (Malaysia) ahead.

How difficult is the task? What is it in for foreign investors? Vietnam has achieved an astonishing turnaround in the past three years, despite the continuing U.S. embargo. Inflation, once stratospheric,

is, in single digits, and the currency, the dong, is stable against the dollar. Trade, once largely with the Soviet bloc, is now in hard currency, mostly with Asian neighbors.

Hanoi is slowly issuing new laws and regulations to formalize the transition to a market system and protection of private property rights. Many state enterprises have been closed down or merged; they now account for less than a quarter of GDP.

The speed with which Vietnam has addressed reform is particularly astonishing given that top- and middle-level cadres are heroes of revolution-ary war, driven more by power than money. Pragmatism and nationalism have proved stronger than ideology.

Yet it is still a long way to the stockbroker's dream of another Thailand. Privatization, let alone privatization, has barely begun and, regardless of official policy, is meeting strong resistance from entrenched interests.

The World Bank's optimistic scenario is for five-year growth of 8.2 percent. That sounds healthy enough. But it will make only a tiny dent in the neighbors' lead.

Investment is only 12 percent of GNP. Savings will have to double. Privatization, let alone privatization, has barely begun and, regardless of official policy, is meeting strong resistance from entrenched interests.

in the long run, Vietnam's geography—a long coastline and a concentration of population in two deltas—will give it a big advantage. Infrastructure costs will be low, access to

the world will be easy. But until large sums have been spent on roads, ports, power stations and the like, industrialization will come slowly.

The commercial infrastructure is not much better. The talk of a stock exchange seems premature when banking is often a matter of transferring large bundles of grubby notes.

Much recent growth of output and exports has been due to long-gestating oil production and hydroelectric investments by the much maligned Soviets.

Peasants responded to new freedoms with huge gains in rice output, but these are now slowing. Land productivity is already very high, especially in the Red River delta, where the population is as dense as in Bangladesh. Rice exports disguise the fact that many Vietnamese, especially in the north and the highlands, have barely enough to eat.

Oil exports, running at a net 60,000 barrels a day, could reach 200,000 by the year 2000. Gas prospects are even brighter and could meet most domestic power needs. But offshore hydrocarbon prospects have to be measured against the fact that Vietnam currently has one of the world's lowest per capita levels of energy consumption. The offshore hydrocarbon fields are below seabed claimed by China. That claim may be ludicrous, but the threat is not, and it is likely to constrain future searches.

Essentially, Vietnam is poor in resources and rich in people. To prosper, it will need to follow the example of South Korea more than of Thailand or Malaysia. Education is highly valued, although the quality on offer leaves much to be desired.

Foreign investment in manufacturing is trickling in, especially from Taiwan and South Korea. The pace will pick up, but Asian competition for low-wage manufacturing is intense. And the domestic market is still small.

Bureaucracy, corruption and rivalries between provincial and central authority have frustrated many prospective foreign investors.

Vietnam can ill afford this. Its ethnic Chinese community was greatly reduced after the China-Vietnam war. It lacks the overseas Chinese who contributed so much to growth in southern China.

The overseas Vietnamese are neither numerous nor rich enough to play a significant role. Nor is there a Hong Kong to act as a conduit. Vietnam must reform its institutions quickly to attract more Japanese and Western investment. It cannot rely on *guanxi*—Chinese personal self-interest networks.

An end to the U.S. embargo will help, particularly for export manufacturers. But it will not provide the bonanza that the Vietnamese have come to believe in.

Meanwhile, the surge of foreign experts, bankers and potential investors into the country is giving one of the world's poorest capitals some of the highest-priced office space. This itself is a disincentive. There is more money wanting to get into Vietnam than there are viable projects. Many joint ventures are cancelled by local partners trying to raise the ante as they sense the rise in foreign interest.

Indeed, overconfidence may be the biggest danger. Time and effort will solve the infrastructure problems. The pragmatism of the party and the sheer youth of the nation may ensure that commercial enterprise flourishes at the expense of the old cadre bureaucracy. Ten years from now, we may see double-digit growth that will astonish even the Koreans.

The Vietnamese have determination, the ability to learn, and the discipline for saving, not spending. But Vietnam's prickly nationalism, its insistence on its righteousness, on not letting foreigners get the better of a deal, may yet thwart its hopes.

If it wants to catch up, Vietnam cannot now afford to be too choosy about its friends or its deals. As a Korean businessman who lives in Ho Chi Minh City put it: "There is only one major problem here. It is not electricity, labor costs, communism or corruption. It's pride. Just pride."

International Herald Tribune

From Vietnam to Success in America

By Anthony Lewis

NEW YORK—Fifteen years ago this past weekend, a 10-year-old Vietnamese boy named Viet Dinh arrived in the United States as a refugee. He was with his mother, four sisters and a brother. They had \$200, which they spent on used winter coats.

They were "boat people." They had left Vietnam on a small fishing boat, which lost its engine in storm. They drifted for days until they made it to Malaysia, swimming in at night to avoid patrol boats that had fired at them. After months in a refugee camp they were cleared for admission to the United States and flown to Portland, Oregon.

Two members of the family were left behind in Vietnam: Viet Dinh's father, Phong Dinh, and his older sister, Van Dinh, who was 20 then. She stayed to help her father.

Phong Dinh had been a city councilman in Vung Tau during the Saigon regime. When the Communists took over in 1975, he was sent to a re-education camp. He escaped from the camp on June 12, 1978, and was on the run with his wife and six children. Over the next five years Phong Dinh tried unsuccessfully 25 times to get out of Vietnam by boat. He paid someone who never turned up or who were arrested. Finally, in 1983, he made it to the Philippines, and then to the United States.

That left the oldest child, Van Dinh. She had helped her father pay the boatmen. But it was six years before she managed to leave herself, on a boat that reached Hong Kong in August 1989.

The family in America knew that she had left Vietnam, because they received a message to that effect. But for a year they did not know she was in a Hong Kong refugee camp; indeed, they did not know whether she had landed anywhere or had gone down at sea.

Van Dinh was kept in the locked Hong Kong camp for three years, waiting for clearance as a refugee. With her was her 5-year-old son, Quan, who had a congenital heart condition. That made her desperate to reach the United States, but for years she could not even get an interview with those in charge of the refugee process in Hong Kong.

At the end of 1991, Viet Dinh, then 23, sent me an essay he had written about his sister Van's plight in Hong Kong. I forwarded it to The New York Times opinion page, and the editors published it in January 1992.

Last month I had another letter from Viet Dinh. It had good news about his sister. After his opinion piece was published, other papers picked up the story. The Hong Kong authorities, feeling the pressure, finally interviewed Van Dinh—and found that she was entitled to refugee status. In September 1992 she made it to Portland. The family was reunited after 15 years.

Keep Rural Mexicans on Their Farms

ROUGHLY 24 million Mexicans live in rural areas supporting themselves on small farms. NAFTA will force millions of these people off the land faster than it creates jobs for them in Mexico's industries. The net result: up to 20 million people will leave Mexico's countryside and flood into its cities over the next generation.

But Mexico's cities are full. The cities will be sending people north. Instead of sweeping Mexican farmers off the land, policymakers should be trying to keep them there; the need is to strengthen family farming in Mexico, not to wipe it out.

One other country has taken in so many people from so many places and cultures, and gained so much in the process. To turn away from that tradition now would do the United States great damage.

One more thing about Viet Dinh. His recent letter ended: "I graduated from the Harvard Law School in June and am now a law clerk for Judge Laurence H. Silberman of the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. Next year I clerk for Justice Sandra Day O'Connor at the Supreme Court."

The New York Times

In This Asia Democracy Is Tottering

By Kunda Dixit

KATMANDU, Nepal—In sharp contrast to much of East Asia, most of the South Asian nations are suffering from patchy economic growth and democratic decay. The euphoria that greeted the return to pluralism in some South Asian countries in recent years has been replaced increasingly by disillusionment and apathy. Is there a risk that the region—which includes India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Nepal, with one-fifth of the world's population—will again come under the grip of authoritarian rule?

Recent elections in Pakistan offered hope. They were the freest and fairest in decades. The country's armed forces appear to have resumed a neutral role in politics. A two-party system is evolving, and the influence of religious parties is in decline.

But even in Pakistan the reputation of politicians has never been so low. And what good are free elections if people do not bother to vote? Many stayed away from the Pakistani polls. South Asia's democratic wave began in Pakistan in 1988. Bangladesh and Nepal followed, overthrowing military or monarchial strongmen.

In many cases, jailed pro-democracy activists went straight from their prison cells to swearing-in ceremonies for cabinet posts. Giddy with sudden liberty, dissidents who had fought long and hard for the cause of freedom drew up constitutions that ensured civil liberties and the rule of law.

But across South Asia—even in countries such as India and Sri Lanka that have long, if not unbroken, traditions of democratic multiparty elections—politicians are now giving democracy a bad name. Even the sobering experience of detention, persecution or exile does not seem to prevent former dissidents, once in office, from being as shortsighted, venal and self-serving as their predecessors.

It may have been too much to expect that after decades of centralized power, mismanagement and corruption, these countries would transform themselves overnight into economic miracles. Yet, that is what millions of South Asians were willing to believe—despite having seen vivid demonstrations of the limitations of West-style parliamentary democracy in India and Sri Lanka. Today, both those countries risk being torn apart by secessionist and communal forces.

In India, dynastic rule by the Gandhi family corroded democracy to the point where squabbling within the governing Congress (I) Party made it vulnerable to an onslaught from the religious right. East Asian proponents of capitalist authoritarianism present India as an example of how poorly suited Western-style freedoms are for ensuring economic progress in developing nations. Politics, they say, has become an end in itself instead of being a means to help the masses.

Sri Lanka was once a model of how a Westminster-style government could thrive in the Third World and still provide its people with basic needs. But it did not take long for a system that evolved over centuries in a liberal, homogeneous European setting to be dominated by an ethnic-religious chauvinism pitting the Sinhalese majority against the Tamil minority. The result: a vicious civil war.

The intelligentsia of South Asia may be convinced about democracy's long-term merits, but its impoverished millions are impatient. They are unlikely to wait for democracy to work its way out of a messy transition. Unless pluralism leads to a measurable improvement in living standards, the right to vote will be regarded as a trick. Radicals of the left and right, religious zealots and separatists, will fill the vacuum.

In recent years, South Asia's elected governments have shown feckless, skewed priorities and a fatal deficiency in the art of good governance. In Nepal, former political detainees are still grappling with statecraft. They are squandering their mandate in petty infighting while the economy stagnates and foreign aid dries up. Inflation, unemployment, power cuts and water shortages are redefining a seething urban populace.

In Bangladesh, a serious upsurge of violence in the past year is widely blamed on government indecision and confusion in dealing with the country's enormous problems.

The South Asian lesson is clear: the longer political pluralism fails to bring economic benefits and social rights to the masses, the greater the danger of democratic reversal.

The writer, a Nepalese journalist, is regional editor of Inter Press Service, based in Manila. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

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OPINION

The Balkans and Pyongyang Need Both Carrot and Stick

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — In trying to inculcate a spirit of cooperation in a rambunctious nation, a stubborn donkey or a capacious nation, the parent, master or diplomat must ask: "Which works best, the promise of reward or the fear of punishment? The carrot or the stick?"

In the Balkans, the Chamberlain for our time, Lord Owen, after blamming the United States for failing to supply the troops to force his surrender terms on the Bosnians, is among those Europeans now touting a get-together-with-Serbia policy. The notion is to relax economic sanctions in the hope of persuading Belgrade to respond to this kindness by giving back a little of the land seized from Bosnia by its agents.

The United States, which sees shortages in Belgrade as the only stick now in operation to restrain the Serbs, opposes offering that carrot of relaxation until the stick shows at least some results. That makes sense because the only leverage that civilized nations have in ending the siege that makes life bloody for Bosnians in Sarajevo comes from the partial blockade that makes life dreary for Serbs in Belgrade.

However, on the opposite side of the world, where American policy is less lightly dismissed by allies, President Bill Clinton is moving in the other direction. In response to Communist North Korea's development of nuclear weapons, and its massing of 800,000 troops on the border of South Korea, the Clinton administration is thinking of holding out the carrots of appeasement.

To yank America's chain, the North's 81-year-old Kim Il Sung demands that it call off annual training exercises that the country it long ago saved from invasion. Out comes the carrot: We Ameri-

cans are likely to dispense with this regular demonstration of our resolve. America's ally in South Korea is less concerned with the long-term threat of nuclear bombs than with the short-term possibility of conventional invasion from the North. The South does not want Washington to respond to the North's renunciation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty with economic sanctions because that might wave a red flag in front of a crazed bull, triggering a replay of old-style hostilities called the Korean conflict.

Thus, on both sides of the world, the inclination of the only superpower to use at least the stick of sanctions against rogue regimes that threaten their neighbors is vitiated by allies with a distinct preference for using carrots. In Asia, at least the United States is accompanying some of its conciliatory gestures with a few specific threats. A United Nations-approved oil squeeze on the North, a pariah nation not as self-sufficient as advertised, is talked about. And one presumes that South Korea has been told that unless its well-financed intelligence agency can pinpoint all the nuclear development sites in the North, it is not serious about the need for the continued presence of American troops on the peninsula.

In Europe, however, President Clinton is insisting on no such combination of carrot and stick. Bold talk of NATO air action against Serbian gunners shelling civilians turned out to be the usual bravado. Long unwilling to risk a defeat in the Security Council on lifting the United Nations arms embargo for Bosnians who want to defend themselves, Mr. Clinton now slinks away from denouncing the newest appeasement. Failure to apply the stick will hunt those Europeans who silently hope that the Serbs have provided an ethical cleavage of the Muslim problem. Already a trickle of Afghans — well-armed, fanatic fundamentalists who are the fiercest professional guerrillas in the world — has begun to infiltrate Bosnia, looking for a good war. Financed by Iran, more may follow across porous borders, to "protect" and radicalize secular Bosnian Muslims and establish a militant Islamic beachhead in Europe.

To the question of which works best, carrot or stick, the answer is "both," but first the stick must be a credible threat. Some etymologists say "the carrot and the stick" wars the original figure of speech; it was originally a stick tied around the neck of a donkey with a carrot dangling from the end in front of the animal's nose — "the carrot on the stick." The older metaphor was more complex than reward-or-punishment. In diplomacy from the Balkans to the Korean Peninsula, the ever receding carrot works only with the deceptive stick.

The New York Times



A Crucial Role in the Cities For Women, the Civilizers

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — A. I. T. Allen has been thinking about inner-city violence and family deterioration in America. She has read the politicians, the sociologists and the pundits. And she thinks everybody has it wrong. "The call by liberals has been for more social programs funded by government money," she told me recently. The

moderates want more job opportunities to lure males away from drugs and violence. The conservatives want to re-establish traditional values of marriage and hard work — all in an attempt to end the problems faced by inner cities. And the emphasis has been on the African-American male — as the missing partner and as the perpetrator and victim of violence. "It occurs to me," Ms. Allen added, "that perhaps we are focusing on the wrong group. Our efforts should be aimed at reaching not the males but the females. If, under some ideal situation, we could bring millions of well-paying

jobs to the inner city, I don't believe hard work for a decent paycheck is going to be more alluring than guns, drug money and sex without responsibility. "As long as women tolerate this behavior in men, it will continue. As long as women continue to have relationships with men who do not marry them, they will continue to be absent fathers."

What sounds like a new insight used to be common knowledge. Boys always tallied their behavior, their language and dress, to what girls found attractive. Even when they did shocking things, they were careful to keep the shock within limits. A tough, devil-may-care attitude was attractive; brutishness was not. Women, it has been argued by observers from Margaret Mead to George Gilder, are society's civilizers. Sex being held to grant or withhold, she has withheld in exchange for commitment. The consequences, pregnancy and childbirth, are far more serious for her than for her free-roaming partner. His sexual drive gave her leverage to domesticate him and tie him to the family. Women created marriage and family possible.

The theory no doubt overstates the reality. It is by no means clear that men have no interest in marriage until they are bribed into it by the lure of sex. But something has been going on. And what has all this got to do with crime and violence in the inner city? Ms. Allen's notion is that young women in low-income neighborhoods have neglected — forgotten? — their power to control male behavior. If they could learn again, they could break the violent young men to the domestic yoke.

There is another possibility, though: that the female's power to tame may be so thoroughly forgotten as gone. Maybe the breakdown of family really does, as the author Charles Murray suggests, lead to a culture in which the rules of behavior are established by unsocialized adolescents. Once you get to that point, is it possible to go back? It is a question we had better start thinking about. For what happens in inner cities — including violence, brutality and the exploding out-of-wedlock birth rate — is often an early warning of what is coming for the rest of society. Ms. Allen, by the way, does not claim (and neither do I) that there was ever a time when women held unquestioned power over, or responsibility for, male behavior. She does not suggest (as I sometimes fear) that the sexual freedom women have achieved in recent years has been a contributor to our social disequilibrium. She offers only the tentative suggestion that unless we can again induce young women to take on the task of civilizing young men, social chaos may be both unavoidable and irreversible.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Harriman the Hard-Liner

Regarding "A Reminder of the Perils Ahead" (Opinion, Nov. 27):

Stephen S. Rosenfeld's attack on Averell Harriman reads like a regression to the days of Joseph McCarthy. To indict Mr. Harriman, who was almost the first of the Roosevelt administration hard-liners, as having been soft on the Soviet Union shows an ignorance of history that shames a columnist who pretends to write with authority on foreign affairs.

As early as 1944, Mr. Harriman warned the State Department: "We may look forward to a Soviet policy of playing the part of world bully if we don't follow this procedure of firmness now." He added, not long afterward, "If the policy is accepted that the Soviet Union has a right to penetrate her immediate neighbors for security, penetration of the next immediate neighbors becomes at a certain time equally logical."

Other warnings followed. So determined were Mr. Harriman's warnings that, when he told a press conference at San Francisco the following year that long-term U.S. and Soviet objectives were "irreconcilable," the esteemed journalists Walter Lippmann and Raymond Gram Swing indignantly walked out, and revisionist historians thereafter held Mr. Harriman responsible for the Cold War.

As for Poland, this complicated question leads Mr. Rosenfeld into waters too

The Bangs Reverberate

Regarding "Give the Bangs Time to Work in Eastern Europe" (Oct. 23) by Christopher Lingle and Kurt Wickman:

The authors, in a critique of our article ("East Europeans Could Learn From Asian Parities," Opinion, Oct. 23), present an apology for the record of economic reforms achieved in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Indeed, apologies are in order. From 1989 to 1992, output in these countries fell anywhere from 17 percent to 22 percent in Hungary, Poland and the former Czechoslovakia, 28 percent in Romania, and 37 percent in Bulgaria. The annual inflation rate soared to an average of 20 percent in Hungary and the former Czechoslovakia, 100 percent in Romania and Bulgaria and more than 200 percent in Poland.

Yet, in the four years after the onset of Asian reforms, which began in 1978 in China, and the mid-1980s for Laos and Vietnam, output increased, respectively, by 21 percent, 8 percent and 18 percent. The fundamental question raised by Mr. Lingle and Mr. Wickman is not whether Eastern Europe has performed poorly, which it has; but whether it could have done better. We do not contend that the "big bang" will not work. Eventually, it probably will. Our argument is that a similar result could be obtained with lower adjustment and social costs by using the more gradual approach as adopted by the Asian transition economies.

Without denying the great importance of the differences in initial conditions, the Asian experience contains valuable lessons for Eastern Europe and Central Asia. First, the dominance of agriculture and light industry is a definite advantage to reform. When a producing unit is a household or small enterprise, profit and income maximization come about more or less naturally. The recently announced agricultural land reform in Russia is a case of better late than never. Second, the presumption that if one eliminates the infrastructure of central planning and frees prices to reflect the market, then a free market would emerge overnight, is wrong and can be very costly to society. Scrapping the central planning system is a necessary condition for the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

evolution of a market system. But unless there are rudimentary institutions that can be readily converted to effective market-based structures to facilitate the production and distribution of goods and services, the transition process will be unnecessarily long and difficult.

PRADUMNA B. RANA, J. MALCOLM DOWLING JR. Manila.

The Old Imperialism

Regarding "Security in the Neighborhoods Is the New Mission" (Opinion, Oct. 26) by Jim Hoagland:

To say that U.S. involvement in the Caribbean, "whatever its flaws, is in no way comparable to Russia's imperialistic and brutal overbearing of its neighbors in the past" identifies the author as one who has read the history of Soviet foreign involvement but not that of his own country. It would be hard to know where to start cataloging U.S. brutality in Central America and the Caribbean: With the filibusters who invaded the area in the mid-19th century? With the U.S. bombing of Guatemala City in 1954 to bring down a democratically elected government? With the U.S. backing of brutal dictators in almost every country?

Successful U.S. governments have supported a pro-American business elite against any kind of democratization, resulting in utter poverty of the majority. It is sobering thought.

LILLIAN WRIGHT, Ibiza, Spain.

THE DOWNING STREET YEARS

By Margaret Thatcher. Illustrated. 914 Pages. \$30. HarperCollins.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

During her 11 and a half years as Britain's prime minister, Margaret Thatcher collected a lot of praise and a lot of abuse. George Bush hailed her as "the green grocer's daughter who shepherded a nation to her will," and others praised her as a successor to Churchill and the greatest peacetime prime minister since Gladstone.

Piet Dankert, a former president of the European Parliament, called her "the witch in the European fairy tale: always clearly recognizable and always the person liable to turn everything upside down."

To many members of Britain's liberal-left intelligentsia, she was simply "that woman," the avatar of all they despised about Britain in the 1980s; in the words of the writer and director Jonathan Miller, she was a despised symbol of "odious suburban gentility and sentimental, saccharine patriotism."

No doubt the ability of the Iron Lady to elicit highly polarized responses, combined with her own feebly outspokenness, contributed to

BOOKS

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Hugh Mortimer, of the British Embassy's office in Berlin, is reading Paul Theroux's "The Happy Isles of Oceania: Paddling Across the Pacific."

"This is a fascinating account of South Pacific cultures and traveling in that region. I have visited Micronesia, and this book really caught my fancy since I know much of the region personally. It is a wonderful travelogue." (Michael Kallenbach, IHT)

in a highly unreflective narrative, virtually devoid of retrospective analysis. Certainly, this is an important part of the historical record, but for the lay reader, it can make for sultry reading.

As for Thatcher's prose, it tends to vacillate between the pallid and perfunctory ("Dubai is enchanting") and the bombastic or exhortatory. She characterizes the Falklands War as "an issue of dictatorship vs. democracy" and later crows that "right had prevailed."

The language of war is similarly invoked to describe dealings with strike leaders, political opponents and economic troubles. Elsewhere, debatable assertions are simply announced as self-evident truths.

In the course of "The Downing Street Years," Thatcher reveals appreciably little about her private life, save that she and her husband, Denis, liked to indulge in late-night high-cholesterol snacks of cheese and eggs, and that she bought a lot of clothes from Aquascutum.

For the most part, her portraits of other people are predictable, too. She tells us that she liked Jimmy Carter, though "he had no large vision of America's future," that she regarded Ronald Reagan as "the American dream in action" and that she thought Bush turned his back "on the special position I had enjoyed in the Reagan administration's counsels and confidence" as a way of distancing himself from his predecessor.

Of Mikhail S. Gorbachev, she writes, "I spotted him because I was searching for someone like him."

For the record, Thatcher expressed only mild condescension toward her successor, John Major: "He was relatively untested and his tendency to accept the conventional wisdom had given me pause for thought."

Filled with passion and angry self-justification, Thatcher's account of her last days in office is clearly the most dramatic, and oddly poignant, part of this book. To the end, she sticks by her controversial stands on European federalism and the poll tax, stands that helped to seal her fate.

And, she adds, "given time, it would have been seen as one of the most far-reaching and beneficial reforms ever made in the working of local government."

In the end, such passages reflect both Thatcher's overall attitude in office and the perspective of this fat and dreary book: As she puts it at one point, "I had set my course and stuck to it."

to 1768: "Chatham famously remarked, 'I know that I can save this country and that no one else can.' It would have been presumptuous of me to have compared myself to Chatham. But if I am honest, I must admit that my exhilaration came from a similar inner conviction."

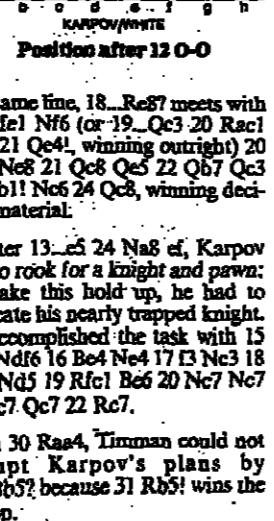
During Thatcher's tenure in office, this mind-set resulted in a dogged adherence to principles and policies, which in the case of the regressive and highly unpopular poll tax (or, as she calls it, "the community charge") and her reluctance to move toward European political and monetary union helped bring about her eventual downfall.

In terms of her memoirs, this attitude of moral certainty results

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE theme of the Vienna Variation is for Black to give up his stronghold in the center with a... and to counterattack later with... as in the Queen's Gambit Accepted. In one of its main lines, Black is ready to sacrifice a piece after 7... Qx4 Nc6 9 Q-O-O Bx7 10 Nc4 Bx7 11 Qx4 O-O? 12 Qc4 a6 13 Be7 a6 14 Bb4 Qc7 15 Bb5 Bx7. But Karpov produced the new 11 Bf4?



Timman still had the opportunity to transpose into the best defense with 32... Bc5 33 Rf4 Bc6, but once again he did not take it. His 32... g5 represented a severe weakening of his kingside pawns.

What Timman's wrong plan got him can be seen after 39 Ra5; Karpov had a decisive passed a3 pawn, against which the split black kingside pawns were worthless.

After 53 Ra7, Timman had no defense because 53... Be6 54 Ra8 Ke7 55 Rb7 Bf7 56 Ra7 wins the bishop. So he gave up.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

White	Black	White	Black
Karpov	Timman	Karpov	Timman
1 d4	Nf6	27 Rb1	Rc7
2 c4	e6	28 Bc1	Rd7
3 Nc3	d5	29 Rb4	Rd8
4 Nf3	c6	30 Rb4	Rd8
5 Nf4	Qc7	31 Rb4	Rd8
6 Bg5	Qc8	32 Ra5	Rd8
7 Bc2	e7	33 Ra5	Rd8
8 Bb1	e6	34 Ra5	Rd8
9 O-O	e5	35 Ra5	Rd8
10 Qd2	O-O	36 Ra5	Rd8
11 Bf4	O-O	37 Ra5	Rd8
12 O-O	O-O	38 Ra5	Rd8
13 d5	O-O	39 Ra5	Rd8
14 Nc4	O-O	40 Ra5	Rd8
15 Bb4	O-O	41 Ra5	Rd8
16 Nc3	O-O	42 Ra5	Rd8
17 Bb5	O-O	43 Ra5	Rd8
18 Qd1	O-O	44 Ra5	Rd8
19 Nc3	O-O	45 Ra5	Rd8
20 Qc2	O-O	46 Ra5	Rd8
21 Qc3	O-O	47 Ra5	Rd8
22 Qc4	O-O	48 Ra5	Rd8
23 Qc5	O-O	49 Ra5	Rd8
24 Qc6	O-O	50 Ra5	Rd8
25 Qc7	O-O	51 Ra5	Rd8
26 Qc8	O-O	52 Ra5	Rd8
27 Qc9	O-O	53 Ra5	Rd8
28 Qc0	O-O	54 Ra5	Rd8
29 Qc1	O-O	55 Ra5	Rd8
30 Qc2	O-O	56 Ra5	Rd8
31 Qc3	O-O	57 Ra5	Rd8
32 Qc4	O-O	58 Ra5	Rd8
33 Qc5	O-O	59 Ra5	Rd8
34 Qc6	O-O	60 Ra5	Rd8
35 Qc7	O-O	61 Ra5	Rd8
36 Qc8	O-O	62 Ra5	Rd8
37 Qc9	O-O	63 Ra5	Rd8
38 Qc0	O-O	64 Ra5	Rd8
39 Qc1	O-O	65 Ra5	Rd8
40 Qc2	O-O	66 Ra5	Rd8
41 Qc3	O-O	67 Ra5	Rd8
42 Qc4	O-O	68 Ra5	Rd8
43 Qc5	O-O	69 Ra5	Rd8
44 Qc6	O-O	70 Ra5	Rd8
45 Qc7	O-O	71 Ra5	Rd8
46 Qc8	O-O	72 Ra5	Rd8
47 Qc9	O-O	73 Ra5	Rd8
48 Qc0	O-O	74 Ra5	Rd8
49 Qc1	O-O	75 Ra5	Rd8
50 Qc2	O-O	76 Ra5	Rd8
51 Qc3	O-O	77 Ra5	Rd8
52 Qc4	O-O	78 Ra5	Rd8
53 Qc5	O-O	79 Ra5	Rd8
54 Qc6	O-O	80 Ra5	Rd8
55 Qc7	O-O	81 Ra5	Rd8
56 Qc8	O-O	82 Ra5	Rd8
57 Qc9	O-O	83 Ra5	Rd8
58 Qc0	O-O	84 Ra5	Rd8
59 Qc1	O-O	85 Ra5	Rd8
60 Qc2	O-O	86 Ra5	Rd8
61 Qc3	O-O	87 Ra5	Rd8
62 Qc4	O-O	88 Ra5	Rd8
63 Qc5	O-O	89 Ra5	Rd8
64 Qc6	O-O	90 Ra5	Rd8
65 Qc7	O-O	91 Ra5	Rd8
66 Qc8	O-O	92 Ra5	Rd8
67 Qc9	O-O	93 Ra5	Rd8
68 Qc0	O-O	94 Ra5	Rd8
69 Qc1	O-O	95 Ra5	Rd8
70 Qc2	O-O	96 Ra5	Rd8
71 Qc3	O-O	97 Ra5	Rd8
72 Qc4	O-O	98 Ra5	Rd8
73 Qc5	O-O	99 Ra5	Rd8
74 Qc6	O-O	100 Ra5	Rd8

Chess

After 13... c5 24 Na8 cf, Karpov had to look for a knight and pawn; to make this hold up, he had to extricate his nearly trapped knight. He accomplished the task with 15 Bc5 Nd6 16 Bc4 Ne4 17 Bc3 18 Qd6 Nd5 19 Rf1 Bc6 20 Nc7 Nc7 21 Qc7 Qc7 22 Rc7.

On 30 Ra4, Timman could not disrupt Karpov's plans by 30... Bc5? because 31 Rb5! wins the bishop.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

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15 on Trial in Palermo in a Key Mafia Case

Palermo, Sicily — Fifteen of the Mafia's biggest names, including Salvatore (Totò) Riina, the capo di tutti i capi, went on trial Monday in a hearing that many observers see as a showdown between the Italian state and the 'ndrangheta.

BALLADUR: France Leans Toward Compromise

Continued from Page 1 The rules governing world trade reached a tense climax, the political debate in France has grown to a feverish pitch, in some ways resembling the struggle in the United States to approve the North American Free Trade Agreement.

European foreign ministers should examine a draft text as early as Thursday when they gather in Brussels. He said European governments and parliaments would then make their assessment and determine whether it could be initiated by Dec. 15.

MILITARY: The Russian Army Focuses on Peacekeeping in Neighboring Republics as Post-Cold War Mission

Continued from Page 1 Faced with new and closer frontiers, a smaller budget and fewer people from whom to draw its troops, Russia has moved to overhaul its military.

No Letup in Moscow's Nuclear Strategy

New York Times Service MOSCOW — Deep in the Ural Mountains, Russian engineers are busy building a vast underground command post in case of a nuclear war.

The way it talks about nuclear weapons: Its new doctrine drops Moscow's longstanding pledge not to strike first with nuclear weapons.

It has had a far smaller effect on Russia's nuclear deterrent. According to Western estimates, there are about 10,000 strategic nuclear warheads in the former Soviet Union, including about 7,000 in Russia.

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Hong Kong Designers Invade Paris

PARIS — The first bamboo shoots of creative inspiration are coming out of the East. Hong Kong designers are starting to return to their roots and look to their own cultures — instead of just following the West.

Imagine a designer from Asia's aspirational society sending out a catwalk with a patchwork of pages cut from a Hong Kong girls magazine. That was an outfit from William Tang, who may have been following the decon-

structivist and costume party spirit in avant-garde fashion, but was still making a bold statement in front of the British ambassador to France and Hong Kong dignitaries, including Mrs. Anson Chan, the chief secretary of the Crown Colony. She was wearing an adaptation of the traditional Chinese cheongsam.

Fishing nets and inspirations dredged from the South China Sea made an interesting collection from Allan Chin. The net was as a mesh overlay on long wraparound clothes. They came in quiet shades of gray that seemed drawn from Mao's China rather than its pre-

revolutionary Imperial past. A brighter, brasher color palette was used by knitwear designer Kings Wong and for the gilded and red brocade outfits of Roddy Leung.

Gary Wong's embroidered denim and white mesh, complete with white wigs, was inspired by an old fairy tale of the lady player whose hair turned gray while she was waiting for her man.

The most subtle use of Chinese folklore was Sin-Yee Wong's wrapped and tied apron dresses in quiet terra-cottas, browns and blacks that looked modern, yet with just a hint of ethnic inspiration. It was the strongest passage in a show that was watched by a sprinkling of Paris designers and master-craftsman François Lesage.

The show was brought to Paris by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council as part of a conference designed to bolster confidence in Hong Kong before it reverts to China in 1997. Governor Chris Patten was slated to attend, but was obliged to withdraw.

"I realize that we are in the capital city of fashion, and that it is rather like introducing China to tea drinking," said Chan as she opened the show. "Hong Kong is the largest exporter to China and the most important clothing industry in Asia. We have an incentive to boost quality and upgrading reflects a policy of 'added value.'" She went on to make the political point that the integration of Hong Kong into China would not be a matter of China swallowing the colony. In fashion, the government wanted to create indigenous name-brands, rather than "simply providing them to order for others" and the aim was to nurture the design skills of home-grown talents.

Hong Kong has 7,000 fashion establishments (even if most of the clothes are now made in mainland China). With so many other countries in the Pacific rim and China itself with low wage economies, Hong Kong's focus is now on an upmarket image with high design content.

For Hong Kong designers to stage a show in the world's fashion capital shows the first tentative steps towards seeding a distinctive style that may flower in the next millennium.



Peter Lau's transparent layers creating a soft long-line silhouette.

Suzy Menkes



Using Braquenié furnishing fabrics for Givenchy blouse and pants, Ricci dance dress and Dior full-sleeved coat.

In '90s, Home Is Where the Art Is

By Suzy Menkes International Herald Tribune

PARIS — This is a time when Parisians are expected to demonstrate their superior art of dressing up for the festive season. But this year, home is where the art is.

A series of cocktail parties — glamorous walk-throughs for fashionable folk — have launched exhibitions that are all concerned with design and decoration for the home. It seems significant of the mood of the 1990s, that none of these events is about fashion.

The ultimate soirée for swanky interiors was the opening of the Richelieu Wing of the Louvre (which has been followed by many other private visits). The restored Napoleon III rooms with brilliant gilding and chandeliers as big as the Ritz are what Parisian interiors so often aspire to.

The *vie de château* is the theme of the Braquenié exhibition (until Jan. 16) at the Bagatelle in the Bois de Boulogne. The fabric house, famous for its succulent floral prints, has swagged windows and draped rooms in the 18th-century Petit Château, a folly built in 1770 on a wager in just two months (those were the days).

In the adjacent Trianon, there are room sets in a riot of rich patterns or more sober neoclassical style. Even if the overall effect is an overdose of pattern and print, the milk-clad crowd (furs are still in for the French) trotted enthusiastically down the candle-lit paths of the formal garden and climbed up the spiral staircase to view a blue-and-white love nest. Housed under the terrace is a fascinating exhibition from 170 years of the archives of Braquenié, which was bought by the decorating firm of Pierre Frey three years ago. The richness of the florals, the rigor of neoclassical and toile de Jouy fabrics and the creation on the premises of a carpet by a weaver, all showed the French interior at its grandest and finest.

"And you can't imagine how much I long to transport it all to the United States — if only I could find a setting," said Patrick Frey, the company's director. He had invited couturiers to make up outfits from the fabrics. Using Indian florals, Gianfranco Ferré of Dior made a full-sleeved coat and narrow pants. Nina Ricci's Gérard Pipart created a milkmaid gown and Hubert de Givenchy a blouse and capri pants.



Hubert de Givenchy: selling.

And sets from operas concerned with far-away places.

The Vuitton connection was the historic trunks and cases in which costumes were transported. Vividly colored costumes included those from Rudolf Nureyev's production of "La Bayadère" and jeweled robes from "Boris Godunov."

A genuinely fashionable gathering was the party thrown by Prince Victor-Emmanuel and Princess Marina of Savoie at the Caracciolo restaurant of the Royal Monceau hotel. It was one of those evenings when the men were all sizing up each other's trophy wives and the women were sizing up each other's jewels. Those scoring high points on the scale of admiration and envy were the lustrous black pearls of Shapari, the wife of Adnan Khashoggi; and the Cartier ring worn by Dewi Sukarno; a 22-carat diamond stuck in the throat of a lion's head.

During what the French call "Les Fêtes" — the end-of-year celebrations — minds and eyes are never very far from the table. An exhibition on that subject ("Escapes Autour du Monde" until Dec. 17) opened at the Carrousel du Louvre, a new space gouged out under the museum.

More than 50 room sets, with tables laid in perfection, expressed the fantasies of French decorators, from florist Christian Tortu's upmarket picnic in a colonial tent, through Nina Ricci's Balmoral-style Highland picnic, to Pier Celyron's grand re-creation of the Château de Ferrières, the country home of the Rothschilds.

The exhibition was backed by L'Atelier, a proved an opportunity for designers to use the frosty glass or fancy table decorations like of oiled glass fish. But the idea is to show the hand embroideries done by Pénélope, a charity with its own shop that gives employment to distressed gentlefolk.

THE Carrousel du Louvre will host its couture collections in the new year. Karl Lagerfeld has announced that he will open the season with the Chanel show on Jan. 15.

Until then, Paris fashion is low-key, holding Wednesday a sober dinner, given annually as a benefit for AIDS. But Bettina Graziani, a green red-haired model, who was Givenchy muse in the '50s, was given a party Monday Regine's.

"It is not a special occasion — just an excuse to have a party and see all my friends," she Bettina, who is now dressed in the curvy creations of Azzedine Alaïa.

With France deep in recession, the bright lights seem to be burning for fashion abroad. When Nina Ricci was invited to present its couture collection Monday in the Baroque splendors of Budapest's opera house, 2,000 people rushed to buy seats and they had to mount a second show. In Hungary they are hungry for fashion spectacles; the French would rather stay home.

The Length of Things to Come?

By William Grimes New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Life is short. Art is long. Actually, these days, very long. And getting longer all the time. Tony Kushner's "Perestroika," which just opened on Broadway, runs at operating length: three and a half hours. And it's only half of a theatrical diptych, "Angels in America," seven hours overall. "The Kentucky Cycle," also on Broadway and also in two parts, runs six hours. And this year's revival of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," which runs three and a half hours. So much for abstracts and brief chronicles.

Opera lovers, in peak physical condition after several seasons of Wagner's "Ring" cycle at the Met — the gold standard of length, with its four operas adding up to nearly 20 hours of Teutonic struggle — look forward to December, when Berlioz's rarely performed masterpiece "Les Troyens," all five hours of it, opens at the Met.

Want to take in a movie? It used to be a 90-minute proposition. The lineup includes: "Carlito's Way" (2 hours, 21 minutes), "Mrs. Doubtfire" (2 hours, 5 minutes), "A Perfect World" (2 hours, 17 minutes) and, coming soon, "Schindler's List" (just over 3 hours). Art-film devotees can buy a jumbo tub of popcorn and settle in for Robert Altman's misleadingly titled "Short Cuts" (3 hours, 9 minutes) or perhaps "Gettysburg," which, at 4 hours, seems nearly as long as the actual battle.

It is somehow symptomatic that the most visible winner at this year's National Book Awards was Gore Vidal's essay collection "United States." It runs more than 1,300 pages and weighs slightly more than a brick. It was so damning in aspect that next piles of Vidal's books, free for the taking at the awards ceremony in New York, remained undisturbed.



Publishers also find that as book prices climb, size has a beneficial effect on what the industry calls perceived value. When customers shell out \$30 for a book, they want to feel some heft under their arm when they walk out the door.

VIDEO packagers, acutely aware that more is more, make a point of releasing cassettes with material not seen during theatrical release. These "director's cut" versions imply a struggle between the untrammeled vision of the director, who inevitably thinks big, and the cruel demands of the Hollywood machine, which leaves spoils of genius on the cutting-room floor.

The argument that cultural consumers have less time and that television has shortened attention spans, conceals a fallacy. In some respects, television and the new forms of cultural interaction arising on computer bulletin boards represent the ultimate in sustained attention. Viewers follow soap opera plots for years.

On computer bulletin boards, users log on around the clock, sending messages back and forth, submitting works of fiction for comment, debating points, building philosophic systems, and in general behaving as though they had all the time in the world. Length is no problem. Cyberspace, as they say, is infinite. Computers, the ultimate time savers, have turned out to be the most efficient time wasters since the invention of whittling.

How long can this go on? As audiences approach the three-hour mark at "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," they might recall that Abe's most memorable piece of work was a very brief address. And operators who are cramping in the final hours of "Les Troyens" may wish to sample Darius Milhaud's "Deliverance of Thebes," with a running time of seven and a half minutes (no intermission).

On the other hand, assuming a \$30 ticket, Milhaud delivers a unit price of \$6.66 a minute. The rate for "Parisian" is about 15 cents a minute, a bargain of truly Wagnerian proportions. More culture for much less money. Who could resist?

amused by the size of this work, that it claims so much space.

The example of film is instructive. Most critics agree that the turning point was "Dances With Wolves." Kevin Costner's 1990 epic, the film proved to Hollywood that longer could be better at the box office. Against all odds, the film made big money. It also lit the fire of envy in every director in town. Suddenly three hours became the new baseline from which to negotiate one's status.

With a certain inevitability, Oliver Stone's "JFK" came in at 188 minutes — eight minutes longer than "Dances With Wolves." Then Spike Lee decided that "Malcolm X" required precisely 199 minutes to achieve artistically perfect form.

Costner may have the last laugh. When "Dances" was shown on television two weeks ago, 40 minutes of outtakes were added to create a two-part drama as endless as the Dakota prairie. To top that, Stone may have to add two more conspiracies to "JFK."

The members of Hollywood's three-hour club look like mini-minimists compared with their counterparts in the theater. Last year, Ariane Mnouchkine created a sensation with "Les Atrides," a romp through the House of Atreus that lasted about 10 hours. Presented in four installments, it was the intellectual equivalent of an iron-man competition. Each play was given without intermission, and audience members, once seated, could not leave the theater, perhaps to even out the balance between the suffering on the stage and in the seats.

"Les Atrides" and, before it, Peter Brook's nine-hour "Mahabharata," can be explained away as the excesses of the European avant-garde. But the theater of cruelty seems to be gaining ground on Broadway, perhaps as a kind of penance for "Cats."

Books have also been putting on serious weight. Novels range from slim to bloated, but it's worth noting that three years ago, the publishing industry was abuzz over Harold Brodkey's "Runaway Soul" and Norman Mailer's "Harlot's Ghost," weighing in at 835 pages and 1,328 pages. And this year, Knopf put a serious stack of claps on a 1,300-page novel by Vikram Seth, "A Suitable Boy."

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A THREE-HOUR movie, a thousand-page book or a six-hour play, like the bumblebee, should not be able to fly. In the television era, particularly its MTV phase, the nation's cultural attention span is supposed to be contracting at warp speed. The conventional wisdom has it that audiences barely have the time or patience to work their way through the narrative on a bubble-gum wrapper.

Yet even as economic forces conspire to turn life's movable feast into a succession of fast-food gulps, Lucullan feasts have been laid out on the cultural table, and audiences are eating their way, slowly, through all 12 courses.

It is not clear whether this phenomenon is supply-driven or demand-driven. Are writers and producers lodging a protest against the incredible shrinking power of television? Or have they sensed a latent demand for length and complexity in the benumbed mass of zombies who constitute the ideal television audience?

One thing seems fairly certain: some issues of power and status are bubbling beneath the surface. Big art suggests a big artist tackling big themes. It also establishes something like a master-slave relationship with an audience. It was revealing when Kushner, speaking of "Angels in America," said, "I like it that people are appalled and

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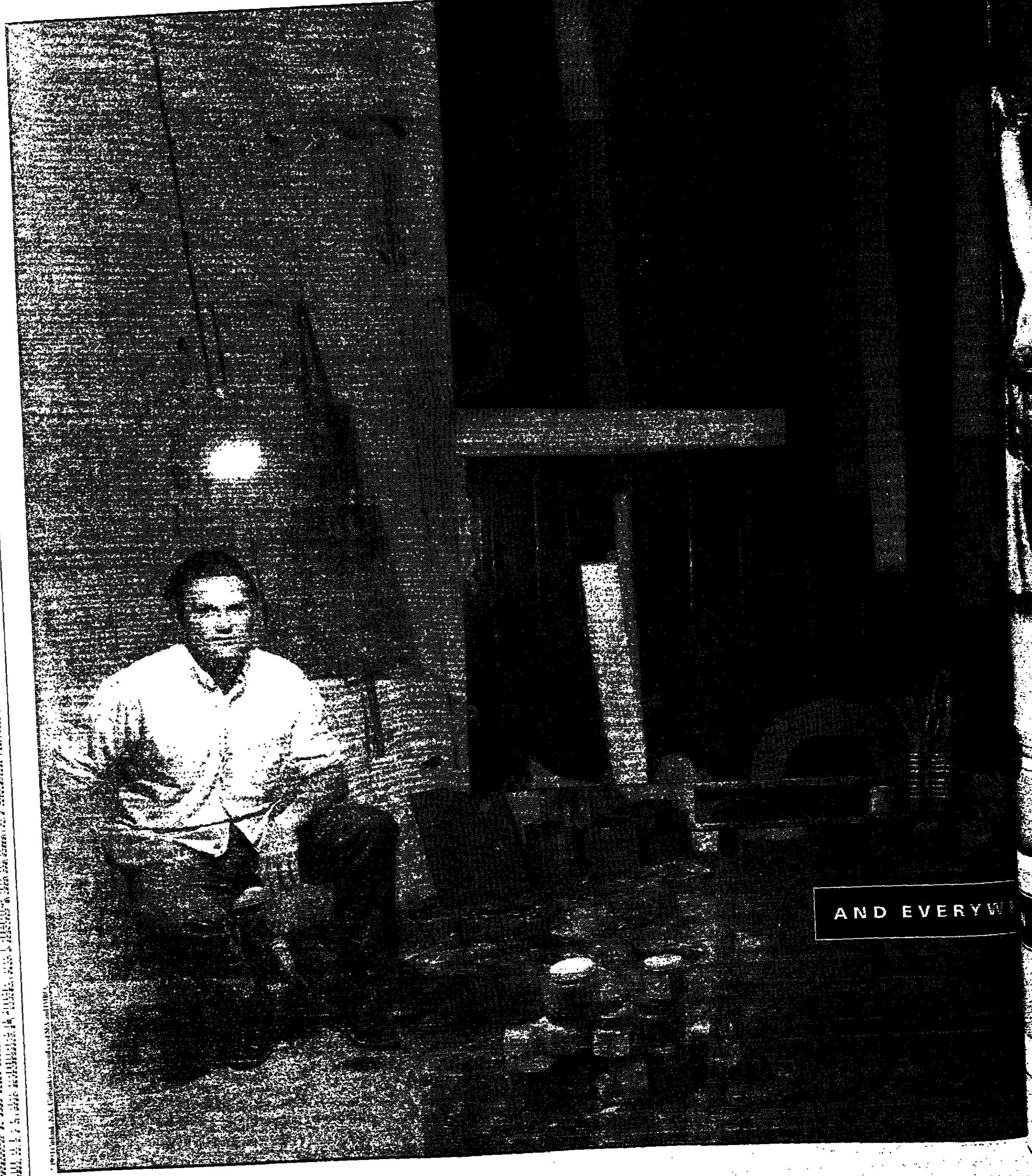
Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect site trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Label	Chg
120	100	1.00	4.00	15.00	110	105	IBM	+5
150	130	1.50	4.50	12.00	140	135	MSFT	+5
180	160	2.00	5.00	10.00	170	165	GE	+5
200	180	2.50	5.50	9.00	190	185	JP	+5
220	200	3.00	6.00	8.00	210	205	W	+5
240	220	3.50	6.50	7.50	230	225	DIS	+5
260	240	4.00	7.00	7.00	250	245	DUK	+5
280	260	4.50	7.50	6.50	270	265	PG	+5
300	280	5.00	8.00	6.00	290	285	AT&T	+5
320	300	5.50	8.50	5.50	310	305	AMZN	+5
340	320	6.00	9.00	5.00	330	325	GOOG	+5
360	340	6.50	9.50	4.50	350	345	ORCL	+5
380	360	7.00	10.00	4.00	370	365	CRM	+5
400	380	7.50	10.50	3.50	390	385	INTL	+5
420	400	8.00	11.00	3.00	410	405	TXN	+5
440	420	8.50	11.50	2.50	430	425	QCOM	+5
460	440	9.00	12.00	2.00	450	445	PLTR	+5
480	460	9.50	12.50	1.50	470	465	AMZN	+5
500	480	10.00	13.00	1.00	490	485	GOOG	+5
520	500	10.50	13.50	0.50	510	505	ORCL	+5
540	520	11.00	14.00	0.00	530	525	CRM	+5
560	540	11.50	14.50	-0.50	550	545	INTL	+5
580	560	12.00	15.00	-1.00	570	565	TXN	+5
600	580	12.50	15.50	-1.50	590	585	QCOM	+5
620	600	13.00	16.00	-2.00	610	605	PLTR	+5
640	620	13.50	16.50	-2.50	630	625	AMZN	+5
660	640	14.00	17.00	-3.00	650	645	GOOG	+5
680	660	14.50	17.50	-3.50	670	665	ORCL	+5
700	680	15.00	18.00	-4.00	690	685	CRM	+5
720	700	15.50	18.50	-4.50	710	705	INTL	+5
740	720	16.00	19.00	-5.00	730	725	TXN	+5
760	740	16.50	19.50	-5.50	750	745	QCOM	+5
780	760	17.00	20.00	-6.00	770	765	PLTR	+5
800	780	17.50	20.50	-6.50	790	785	AMZN	+5
820	800	18.00	21.00	-7.00	810	805	GOOG	+5
840	820	18.50	21.50	-7.50	830	825	ORCL	+5
860	840	19.00	22.00	-8.00	850	845	CRM	+5
880	860	19.50	22.50	-8.50	870	865	INTL	+5
900	880	20.00	23.00	-9.00	890	885	TXN	+5
920	900	20.50	23.50	-9.50	910	905	QCOM	+5
940	920	21.00	24.00	-10.00	930	925	PLTR	+5
960	940	21.50	24.50	-10.50	950	945	AMZN	+5
980	960	22.00	25.00	-11.00	970	965	GOOG	+5
1000	980	22.50	25.50	-11.50	990	985	ORCL	+5

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Label	Chg
100	80	0.50	3.00	10.00	90	85	INTL	+5
120	100	0.75	3.50	12.00	110	105	TXN	+5
140	120	1.00	4.00	14.00	130	125	QCOM	+5
160	140	1.25	4.50	16.00	150	145	PLTR	+5
180	160	1.50	5.00	18.00	170	165	AMZN	+5
200	180	1.75	5.50	20.00	190	185	GOOG	+5
220	200	2.00	6.00	22.00	210	205	ORCL	+5
240	220	2.25	6.50	24.00	230	225	CRM	+5
260	240	2.50	7.00	26.00	250	245	INTL	+5
280	260	2.75	7.50	28.00	270	265	TXN	+5
300	280	3.00	8.00	30.00	290	285	QCOM	+5
320	300	3.25	8.50	32.00	310	305	PLTR	+5
340	320	3.50	9.00	34.00	330	325	AMZN	+5
360	340	3.75	9.50	36.00	350	345	GOOG	+5
380	360	4.00	10.00	38.00	370	365	ORCL	+5
400	380	4.25	10.50	40.00	390	385	CRM	+5
420	400	4.50	11.00	42.00	410	405	INTL	+5
440	420	4.75	11.50	44.00	430	425	TXN	+5
460	440	5.00	12.00	46.00	450	445	QCOM	+5
480	460	5.25	12.50	48.00	470	465	PLTR	+5
500	480	5.50	13.00	50.00	490	485	AMZN	+5
520	500	5.75	13.50	52.00	510	505	GOOG	+5
540	520	6.00	14.00	54.00	530	525	ORCL	+5
560	540	6.25	14.50	56.00	550	545	CRM	+5
580	560	6.50	15.00	58.00	570	565	INTL	+5
600	580	6.75	15.50	60.00	590	585	TXN	+5
620	600	7.00	16.00	62.00	610	605	QCOM	+5
640	620	7.25	16.50	64.00	630	625	PLTR	+5
660	640	7.50	17.00	66.00	650	645	AMZN	+5
680	660	7.75	17.50	68.00	670	665	GOOG	+5
700	680	8.00	18.00	70.00	690	685	ORCL	+5
720	700	8.25	18.50	72.00	710	705	CRM	+5
740	720	8.50	19.00	74.00	730	725	INTL	+5
760	740	8.75	19.50	76.00	750	745	TXN	+5
780	760	9.00	20.00	78.00	770	765	QCOM	+5
800	780	9.25	20.50	80.00	790	785	PLTR	+5
820	800	9.50	21.00	82.00	810	805	AMZN	+5
840	820	9.75	21.50	84.00	830	825	GOOG	+5
860	840	10.00	22.00	86.00	850	845	ORCL	+5
880	860	10.25	22.50	88.00	870	865	CRM	+5
900	880	10.50	23.00	90.00	890	885	INTL	+5
920	900	10.75	23.50	92.00	910	905	TXN	+5
940	920	11.00	24.00	94.00	930	925	QCOM	+5
960	940	11.25	24.50	96.00	950	945	PLTR	+5
980	960	11.50	25.00	98.00	970	965	AMZN	+5
1000	980	11.75	25.50	100.00	990	985	GOOG	+5

Continued on Page 11

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NYSE

Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
100	90	2.00	4.00	15.00	100	90	100	90
110	100	2.50	4.50	16.00	110	100	110	100
120	110	3.00	5.00	17.00	120	110	120	110
130	120	3.50	5.50	18.00	130	120	130	120
140	130	4.00	6.00	19.00	140	130	140	130
150	140	4.50	6.50	20.00	150	140	150	140
160	150	5.00	7.00	21.00	160	150	160	150
170	160	5.50	7.50	22.00	170	160	170	160
180	170	6.00	8.00	23.00	180	170	180	170
190	180	6.50	8.50	24.00	190	180	190	180
200	190	7.00	9.00	25.00	200	190	200	190

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
210	200	7.50	9.50	26.00	210	200	210	200
220	210	8.00	10.00	27.00	220	210	220	210
230	220	8.50	10.50	28.00	230	220	230	220
240	230	9.00	11.00	29.00	240	230	240	230
250	240	9.50	11.50	30.00	250	240	250	240
260	250	10.00	12.00	31.00	260	250	260	250
270	260	10.50	12.50	32.00	270	260	270	260
280	270	11.00	13.00	33.00	280	270	280	270
290	280	11.50	13.50	34.00	290	280	290	280
300	290	12.00	14.00	35.00	300	290	300	290

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
310	300	12.50	14.50	36.00	310	300	310	300
320	310	13.00	15.00	37.00	320	310	320	310
330	320	13.50	15.50	38.00	330	320	330	320
340	330	14.00	16.00	39.00	340	330	340	330
350	340	14.50	16.50	40.00	350	340	350	340
360	350	15.00	17.00	41.00	360	350	360	350
370	360	15.50	17.50	42.00	370	360	370	360
380	370	16.00	18.00	43.00	380	370	380	370
390	380	16.50	18.50	44.00	390	380	390	380
400	390	17.00	19.00	45.00	400	390	400	390

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
410	400	17.50	19.50	46.00	410	400	410	400
420	410	18.00	20.00	47.00	420	410	420	410
430	420	18.50	20.50	48.00	430	420	430	420
440	430	19.00	21.00	49.00	440	430	440	430
450	440	19.50	21.50	50.00	450	440	450	440
460	450	20.00	22.00	51.00	460	450	460	450
470	460	20.50	22.50	52.00	470	460	470	460
480	470	21.00	23.00	53.00	480	470	480	470
490	480	21.50	23.50	54.00	490	480	490	480
500	490	22.00	24.00	55.00	500	490	500	490

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
510	500	22.50	24.50	56.00	510	500	510	500
520	510	23.00	25.00	57.00	520	510	520	510
530	520	23.50	25.50	58.00	530	520	530	520
540	530	24.00	26.00	59.00	540	530	540	530
550	540	24.50	26.50	60.00	550	540	550	540
560	550	25.00	27.00	61.00	560	550	560	550
570	560	25.50	27.50	62.00	570	560	570	560
580	570	26.00	28.00	63.00	580	570	580	570
590	580	26.50	28.50	64.00	590	580	590	580
600	590	27.00	29.00	65.00	600	590	600	590

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
610	600	27.50	29.50	66.00	610	600	610	600
620	610	28.00	30.00	67.00	620	610	620	610
630	620	28.50	30.50	68.00	630	620	630	620
640	630	29.00	31.00	69.00	640	630	640	630
650	640	29.50	31.50	70.00	650	640	650	640
660	650	30.00	32.00	71.00	660	650	660	650
670	660	30.50	32.50	72.00	670	660	670	660
680	670	31.00	33.00	73.00	680	670	680	670
690	680	31.50	33.50	74.00	690	680	690	680
700	690	32.00	34.00	75.00	700	690	700	690

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
710	700	32.50	34.50	76.00	710	700	710	700
720	710	33.00	35.00	77.00	720	710	720	710
730	720	33.50	35.50	78.00	730	720	730	720
740	730	34.00	36.00	79.00	740	730	740	730
750	740	34.50	36.50	80.00	750	740	750	740
760	750	35.00	37.00	81.00	760	750	760	750
770	760	35.50	37.50	82.00	770	760	770	760
780	770	36.00	38.00	83.00	780	770	780	770
790	780	36.50	38.50	84.00	790	780	790	780
800	790	37.00	39.00	85.00	800	790	800	790

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
810	800	37.50	39.50	86.00	810	800	810	800
820	810	38.00	40.00	87.00	820	810	820	810
830	820	38.50	40.50	88.00	830	820	830	820
840	830	39.00	41.00	89.00	840	830	840	830
850	840	39.50	41.50	90.00	850	840	850	840
860	850	40.00	42.00	91.00	860	850	860	850
870	860	40.50	42.50	92.00	870	860	870	860
880	870	41.00	43.00	93.00	880	870	880	870
890	880	41.50	43.50	94.00	890	880	890	880
900	890	42.00	44.00	95.00	900	890	900	890

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
910	900	42.50	44.50	96.00	910	900	910	900
920	910	43.00	45.00	97.00	920	910	920	910
930	920	43.50	45.50	98.00	930	920	930	920
940	930	44.00	46.00	99.00	940	930	940	930
950	940	44.50	46.50	100.00	950	940	950	940
960	950	45.00	47.00	101.00	960	950	960	950
970	960	45.50	47.50	102.00	970	960	970	960
980	970	46.00	48.00	103.00	980	970	980	970
990	980	46.50	48.50	104.00	990	980	990	980
1000	990	47.00	49.00	105.00	1000	990	1000	990

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
1010	1000	47.50	49.50	106.00	1010	1000	1010	1000
1020	1010	48.00	50.00	107.00	1020	1010	1020	1010
1030	1020	48.50	50.50	108.00	1030	1020	1030	1020
1040	1030	49.00	51.00	109.00	1040	1030	1040	1030
1050	1040	49.50	51.50	110.00	1050	1040	1050	1040
1060	1050	50.00	52.00	111.00	1060	1050	1060	1050
1070	1060	50.50	52.50	112.00	1070	1060	1070	1060
1080	1070	51.00	53.00	113.00	1080	1070	1080	1070
1090	1080	51.50	53.50	114.00	1090	1080	1090	1080
1100	1090	52.00	54.00	115.00	1100	1090	1100	1090

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
1110	1100	52.50	54.50	116.00	1110	1100	1110	1100
1120	1110	53.00	55.00	117.00	1120	1110	1120	1110
1130	1120	53.50	55.50	118.00	1130	1120	1130	1120
1140	1130	54.00	56.00	119.00	1140	1130	1140	1130
1150	1140	54.50	56.50	120.00	1150	1140	1150	1140
1160	1150	55.00	57.00	121.00	1160	1150	1160	1150
1170	1160	55.50	57.50	122.00	1170	1160	1170	1160
1180	1170	56.00	58.00	123.00	1180	1170	1180	1170
1190	1180	56.50	58.50	124.00	1190	1180	1190	1180
1200	1190	57.00	59.00	125.00	1200	1190	1200	1190

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Open	Close
1210	1200	57.50	59.50	126.00	1210	1200	1210	1200
1220	1210	58.00	60.00	127.00	1220	1210	1220	1210
1230	1220	58.50	60.50	128.00	1230	1220	1230	1220
1240	1230	59.00	61.00	129.00				

NYSE Monday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

Table with columns: Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100s, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100s, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100s, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100s, High, Low, Last, Chg.

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Table with columns: 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100s, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Table with columns: 12 Month, High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100s, High, Low, Last, Chg.

Continued on Page 16

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Nov. 29, 1993

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Not actual value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on bona price.

The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (bi) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (q) - quarterly; (m) - monthly.

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details.

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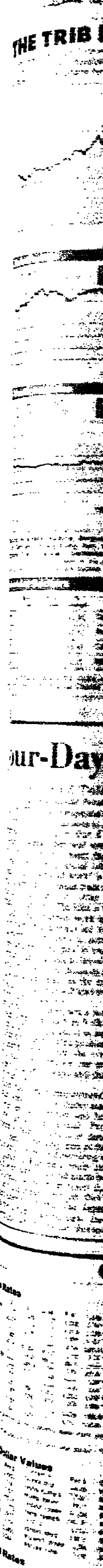
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For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN at (33-1) 46 37 21 33.



MARKET DIARY

Oil Collapse Helps Transport Stocks

NEW YORK — Prices for refined and crude oil products and stocks of oil-producing companies to a five-year low on Monday...

The catalyst for most of the action is lower oil prices which have produced a knee-jerk reaction in gold, a rally in bonds and a rally in transportation stocks...

Transportation stocks remained very strong because lower oil prices mean lower costs. UAL Corp., parent of United Airlines, was up 3% at 148 1/4...

Shares of major oil companies were lower. Decliners included Texaco, which fell 1/2 to 63 1/4. Mobil, which was down 1/4 to 75, and Atlantic Richfield, which tumbled 1 1/2 to 103.

NationsBank was the most active issuer, climbing 3/4 to 47 1/4 in dividend-related trading. YPF SA was second, dropping 1 1/2 to 24 1/4...

Among the other actives were American depositary receipts of Volvo AB, which dropped 2 to 46 1/4. A Swedish federation of small shareholders said it would appeal in court if the planned Volvo-Renault merger is approved by only a 50.1 percent majority.

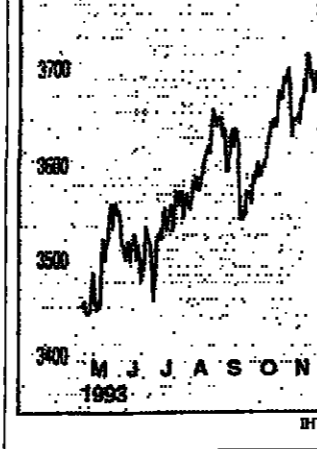
The market also got a lift from Hans Tietmeyer, the Bundesbank president, who said the German central bank's top priority remains controlling the money supply...

Against other currencies, the dollar slipped to 1.4905 Swiss francs from 1.4935 francs on Friday and to 5.9011 French francs from 5.9225 francs on Thursday...

The dollar strengthened against the yen, however, and closed at 125.5 yen up from 108.85 yen. As analysts said the Bank of Japan was likely to begin the belated easing of its stock market by cutting rates again.

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



M J J A S O N 1993

NYSE Most Actives

Table listing NYSE Most Actives with columns for Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg, and %Chg.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE Diary with columns for Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, and New Issues.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ Diary with columns for Declined, Unchanged, Total Issues, and New Issues.

Dow Jones Averages

Open High Low Last Chg.

Table for Dow Jones Averages showing Incls, Trans, US, and Corp.

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Table for Standard & Poor's Indexes showing Industrials, Utilities, Finance, and S&P 100.

NYSE Indexes

Table for NYSE Indexes showing Composite, Industrials, Finance, and Utilities.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table for NASDAQ Indexes showing Composite, Industrials, Finance, and Telecom.

AMEX Stock Index

Table for AMEX Stock Index showing High, Low, Last, Chg, and %Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table for Dow Jones Bond Averages showing 20 Bonds, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Market Sales

Table for Market Sales showing NYSE 4 p.m. volume, NYSE prev. cons. close, and NYSE 4 p.m. volume.

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Table for N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading showing Buy, Sell, and Short.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table for S&P 100 Index Options showing Dec 31, Jan 15, and Feb 15.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Clear High Low Prev. Close

Table for EUROPEAN FUTURES showing Food and COCOA (LCE).

Table for EUROPEAN FUTURES showing COFFEE (LCE) and WHITE SUGAR (LCE).

Table for EUROPEAN FUTURES showing METALS and ALUMINUM (LME).

Table for EUROPEAN FUTURES showing 2-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE) and 3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE).

Table for EUROPEAN FUTURES showing 2-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (CME) and 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (CME).

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Table for EUROPEAN FUTURES showing 2-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (CME) and 3-MONTH EURO DOLLARS (CME).

GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LME)

Table for GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LME) showing Bid, Ask, and Prev. Close.

INDUSTRIALS

Table for INDUSTRIALS showing High, Low, Last, Chg, and %Chg.

Table for INDUSTRIALS showing High, Low, Last, Chg, and %Chg.

Table for INDUSTRIALS showing High, Low, Last, Chg, and %Chg.

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Brazil Reschedules Its Bank Debt

NEW YORK (AP)—Brazil, struggling with the largest foreign debt of any developing country, reached a milestone Monday with the signing of an agreement to reschedule \$35 billion it owes to foreign banks and other private creditors.

Brazil is the last major Latin American debtor to work out a so-called Brady deal. Such plans have been crucial in ending the debt crisis that threatened the existence of some U.S. banks and plunged Latin America into the economic stagnation of the 1980s.

However, the deal will not become final until the country works out an agreement on economic reform with the International Monetary Fund. The creditors have set an April 15 deadline for that accord.

Under the new deal, banks forgive some of the loans. In exchange, Brazil turns the loans into 30-year bonds, and purchases U.S. Treasury bonds to back them up. The loans are then safer for creditors, and can be sold like other types of bonds.

Strong 4th Quarter Forecast for U.S.

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches)—The National Association of Business Economists, a panel of top business forecasters, said in its latest quarterly forecast that gross domestic product would accelerate to a robust growth rate of 3.3 percent in the fourth quarter from 2.8 percent in the third.

But the panel predicted that growth would slow to a rate barely exceeding 2.5 percent in 1994. It also predicted that the unemployment rate would be 6.5 percent by the end of 1994, down only slightly from 6.9 percent forecast for this year. The rate was 6.8 percent in October.

Separately, the National Association of Realtors said sales of previously owned homes shot up 3.6 percent in October to the highest level in 14 years. Many analysts had expected an increase of only 1 percent.

Sales advanced in every region and the realtors said home buyers remained active in November. (Reuters, AP)

Equitable Recasts Donaldson, Lufkin

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches)—The Equitable Co. said Monday that it would restructure its ownership of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp. in an effort to strengthen the capital position of its life insurance subsidiary.

Equitable said it would use proceeds from a private debt offering of \$304 million to purchase about 61 percent of the securities unit, which is now held by Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. The remaining 39 percent will remain with Equitable Life. Equitable said earlier this year it was considering a partial sale of DLJ to the public. (Knight-Ridder, AP)

For the Record

The U.S. Supreme Court agreed to decide if all long-distance telephone companies, not just American Telephone & Telegraph Co., must file their rates with the Federal Communications Commission. (Bloomberg)

NEC Corp. said it would spend \$200 million to expand its memory chip plant in Roseville, Calif. (AP)

Noranda Inc. said it has sold 12 million common shares in Noranda Forest Inc. to a group of underwriters, which will offer them to the public for 144 million Canadian dollars (\$108.3 million). (Knight-Ridder)

Weekend Box Office

LOS ANGELES — "Mrs. Doubtfire" featuring the cross-dressing antics of Robin Williams, led the box office over the Thanksgiving weekend. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers based on Friday ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

Table for Weekend Box Office showing Rank, Title, Studio, and Gross.

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Table for Weekend Box Office showing Rank, Title, Studio, and Gross.

Table for Weekend Box Office showing Rank, Title, Studio, and Gross.

Table for Weekend Box Office showing Rank, Title, Studio, and Gross.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Amsterdam, Frankfurt, and London.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Frankfurt, London, and Milan.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing London, Milan, and Paris.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Milan, Paris, and Tokyo.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Paris, Tokyo, and Hong Kong.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Tokyo, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Hong Kong, Singapore, and Seoul.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Singapore, Seoul, and Taipei.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Seoul, Taipei, and Manila.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Taipei, Manila, and Jakarta.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Manila, Jakarta, and Bangkok.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Jakarta, Bangkok, and Colombo.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Bangkok, Colombo, and Kuala Lumpur.

Table for WORLD STOCK MARKETS showing Colombo, Kuala Lumpur, and Singapore.

Paramount Can Appeal QVC Ruling

NEW YORK — Paramount Communications Inc. has been given permission to proceed with an appeal against a Delaware court decision last week that would overturn most of the company's takeover defenses, according to a U.S. cable television report on Monday.

The report said that Paramount's appeal would be heard on Dec. 7 after the Delaware Supreme Court said there were grounds for a challenge to a ruling in favor of QVC Network Inc., which has made a hostile bid for Paramount. QVC claimed Paramount's defenses, including a "poison pill" that would reduce discounted shares to existing shareholders in the event of a hostile bid, worked in favor of a rival bid for Paramount by Viacom Inc. QVC and Viacom have agreed to freeze bidding activity until the legal action is resolved.

Table for Toronto stock market showing various companies and their prices.

Table for Sydney stock market showing various companies and their prices.

Table for Tokyo stock market showing various companies and their prices.

Table for Sao Paulo stock market showing various companies and their prices.

Table for Singapore stock market showing various companies and their prices.

Table for Stockholm stock market showing various companies and their prices.

Table for Montreal stock market showing various companies and their prices.

Table for London stock market showing various companies and their prices.

Table for Frankfurt stock market showing various companies and their prices.

Table for Amsterdam stock market showing various companies and their prices.

Table for Amsterdam stock market showing various companies and their prices.

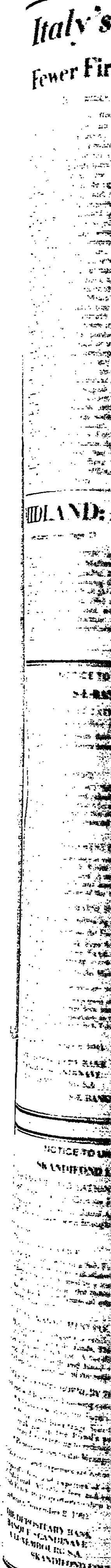
Table for U.S. GOVERNMENT BOND (LME) showing Bid, Ask, and Prev. Close.

Table for U.S. GOVERNMENT BOND (LME) showing Bid, Ask, and Prev. Close.

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Italy's 'Disturbers' Quiet Down Fewer Firms Now Pay for Peace at Annual Meetings

By James Hansen

Special to the Herald Tribune
MILAN — They are one of corporate Italy's dirty little secrets — the disturbers, the disturbers or professional cliques that get paid under the table not to disrupt a company's annual shareholders' meeting.

Ownership of as little as one share in a company gives them the right to take the floor at annual meetings and talk for hours on subjects such as the chairman's taste in ties or ask hundreds of detailed questions that companies are for the most part required to answer. Legal remedies were few, and Italian managers generally preferred to pay for quiet.

The practice has been widespread. The most famous of the disturbers, a white-collar employee of the Italian state telephone company named Marco Bava, has claimed to be a paid consultant to more than a third of the companies listed on Milan's stock exchange.

Mr. Bava, who takes time off from his work at the telephone company to attend annual meetings, spends for hours in assemblies, often asking more than 200 questions requiring formal answers. He denied he was in the business of disturbing annual meetings. "If I ask a lot of questions," he says, "it's only because there are many things I need to know."

But Mr. Bava's alternate career came to a screeching halt in August when, during a Ferruzzi group shareholders' meeting, he attacked the management team that had been sent in to try to salvage something out of the Ferruzzi financial disaster.

The new chairman of Ferruzzi Finanziaria SPA and its Mediobanca SPA unit, Guido Rossi, then disclosed that former Ferruzzi managers paid Mr. Bava 27 million lire (\$15,900) in 1991 and 1992 to keep his mouth shut during assemblies.

After that, Mr. Bava said, "all the big groups" cut off their "consulting arrangements" with him. He attributed this change of heart to the "weakness of the entrepreneurial spirit" in Italy and says he now spends his time off from the phone company seeking international purchasers prepared to take companies such as Fiat SPA, Ferruzzi and Olivetti SPA out of the hands of what he calls the "incompetents" who now run them.

Given the questionable accounting practices and disdain for minority shareholders

'If I ask a lot of questions, it's only because there are many things I need to know.'

Marco Bava, a reputed disturber.

that have characterized Italian corporate life, there may have been good reason to pay Mr. Bava and 20 or so others like him not to ask embarrassing questions.

The wind, though, seems to be changing. Two prominent practitioners of the disturber trade have been convicted of extortion in the wake of the Banco Ambrosiano scandal, the 1970s bank failure that led to the apparent suicide of the banker Roberto Calvi, who was found hanged in London.

The two, Lorenzo Jersich and Bruno Agazzi, were convicted in July in a Milan court over their role in the bank failure. Between them, the pair had taken more than half a million dollars from Mr. Calvi for not asking embar-

assing questions. Mr. Calvi's widow, Clara, told judges: "My husband told me it was a peculiarity of the Milan business environment. The bank's management wanted to avoid problems arising in shareholders' meetings."

The so-called clean hands corruption scandal now sweeping Italy has also made it difficult to make such corporate blackmail payments. Finding more or less legal ways to pay off the disturbers had long been a problem.

"We handled most of these payments as consulting fees, others as subscriptions to unknown agencies or through the purchase of advertising in unlikely publications," said a corporate insider who asked not to be named.

The disturbers are not a uniquely Italian phenomenon. In Japan, guaranteeing the tranquility of shareholders' assemblies has been a monopoly of the yakuza, Japanese gangsters. The chairman and two other executives of Kirin Brewery Co. announced their resignations this summer after revelations they had paid bribes of 33 million yen (\$305,000) to guarantee the silence of shareholders at the last annual meeting. The system worked. That meeting was concluded in 24 minutes.

But it is probably in Italy that the peculiar trade reached its highest development. Now that it seems to be on the way out, it is bound to leave a certain nostalgia behind.

Stories will be told of the time Cesare Romiti, the Fiat managing director, had first the microphone and then the lights shut off in an unsuccessful attempt to cut off Mr. Bava, or the 95-year-old disturber Alberio Scocchera claiming on the quality of his love life and his long-ago service as a cavalry officer, or Maurizio Berzutti keeping a Pirelli SPA meeting going until 2 A.M. with observations on the graphic design of the company's annual report.

Shareholders Lash Out at Volvo Board

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
STOCKHOLM — Swedish shareholders want to curb the power of Pehr Gyllenhammar, chairman of Volvo AB, and his board regardless of whether they approve or reject a merger with Renault of France next week.

This could mean that the board's battle to secure shareholder approval of the contested deal could be so costly as to be almost a defeat, Swedish newspapers said Monday.

The Fourth National Pension Insurance Fund, a Swedish pension fund whose 7.5 percent voting stake makes it the largest shareholder in Volvo after Renault, said it would "take the initiative and form a committee to prepare an election for the Volvo board."

Thomas Halvorsen, manager of the fund, said that it had decided to act because of "the erosion of confidence in the board of Volvo."

Such action is unusual in Swedish industry, where pension and insurance funds and shareholders' groups rarely question boardroom decisions or try to unseat directors.

The fund announced last week that it would vote to approve the merger of Volvo and Renault at an extraordinary shareholders' meeting scheduled for Dec. 7.

Volvo said it hoped the fund's decision tipped the balance in favor of approving the accord, which will leave 35 percent of the shares of the combined company in Volvo hands and the remainder with Renault.

Shareholders representing 21 percent of the votes in Volvo have said they would back the merger, while investors holding 7 percent have said they would oppose. WASA, a Swedish insurer with 0.3 percent of the Volvo votes, said Monday it would oppose the merger.

The insurance companies Skandia Group Forsäkrings AB and Trygg-Hansa Gruppen, which together hold 9.5 percent of the votes, have not yet decided or openly stated their opinions. Also major bank-controlled pension funds representing 16 percent of the votes have not made public their stands.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, APX)

Clinton, Kohl Pledge to Meet GATT Deadline

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany pledged Monday to do all they could to reach an international trade agreement by the Dec. 15 deadline, the White House said.

Mr. Clinton and Mr. Kohl, in a half-hour telephone talk, "exchanged views on their recent meetings with Chinese leaders and discussed plans on the upcoming NATO summit," a spokeswoman said. They also discussed "their mutual commitment" in getting the accord under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade "done by mid-December," she said.

Mr. Clinton's "fast-track" authority, which makes a proposed trade agreement immune to amendments when it is presented to the U.S. Congress for approval, expires Dec. 15. (APX, Reuters)

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Frankfurt DAX	2100	2080	2080	-0.51
London FTSE 100 Index	3200	3180	3180	-0.20
Paris CAC 40	2000	1980	1980	-0.19
Amsterdam CBS Trend	1300	1280	1280	-0.35
Brussels Stock Index	7,099.33	7,109.20	7,109.20	-1.09
Frankfurt DAX	2,043.43	2,047.24	2,047.24	-0.35
Frankfurt FAZ	785.49	788.25	788.25	-1.09
Helsinki HEX	1,507.39	1,524.04	1,524.04	+1.12
London Financial Times 30	2,395.80	2,369.30	2,369.30	+0.78
London FTSE 100	3,135.80	3,111.40	3,111.40	+0.78
Madrid General Index	295.54	297.83	297.83	-0.77
Milan MIB	1,199.00	1,194.00	1,194.00	+0.42
Paris CAC 40	2,119.30	2,120.62	2,120.62	-0.06
Stockholm Affarsvaerlden	1,507.07	1,528.35	1,528.35	-1.46
Vienna Stock Index	446.10	446.59	446.59	-0.11
Zurich SES	939.80	940.90	940.90	-0.11

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Varta AG said it would drastically cut its 1993 dividend and that it could not exclude skipping the payout. The battery maker, which paid 10 Deutsche marks (\$5.84) last year, said profit was sharply lower in the first nine months of 1993 than 1992 as sales fell 8 percent, to 1.56 billion DM. The company's shares tumbled 6.1 percent, to 315 DM.
- Neckermann Versand AG, a German mail-order subsidiary of Karstadt AG, plans to buy an Austrian competitor, the mail-order unit of Kastner & Otter Handels AG. A price was not disclosed for the deal.
- Eastern Germany's industrial output rose 9.2 percent in September from the like month a year earlier and 11.5 percent from August, reflecting seasonal factors. Factory orders were up 19.7 percent in the 12-month period and 23.9 percent from August.
- Dalgety PLC bought Paragon Petcare, a European pet-food company, from British Petroleum Co. for £42 million (\$62.1 million). BP said the sale was part of its "managed exit" from its nutrition business.
- General Electric Co.'s General Electric Capital Corp. will buy Diamond Engineered Space Inc. of Cleveland, Ohio, which rents and sells modular buildings, from AAF Industries PLC of Britain for £18.4 million.
- Denmark's central bank cut the interest rate on certificates of deposit by one-quarter percentage point, to 7.25 percent. (Bloomberg, APX, Reuters)

MIDLAND: HSBC Holdings Replaces Executives

Continued from Page 13

may have felt that, with HSBC taking increasing control of Midland, his role was being downgraded. He is widely credited with turning the bank around since being brought in as part of an attempt in 1991 to rescue Midland, which then was facing large write-offs because of bad loans and other nonperforming assets.

"He was part of the fire brigade sent in to get a grip on a situation that was out of control," Terry Smith, an analyst at Collins Stewart, said.

Mr. Whitson, Mr. Pearce's designated successor, also has been praised for turning around troubled institutions. In 1990, he was made executive director of HSBC's American unit, Marine Midland

Banks, with a mandate to take strong remedial action. In that case, HSBC was widely said to have waited too long to take control.

"With Midland, Whitson will be taking over a strong institution on the rebound," one London-based analyst said. In fact, some British bankers say Midland could be strong enough to lead a new price war, a development perhaps foreshadowed in Midland's new advertisement proclaiming that it has £1 billion to lend.

"They do seem to be more aggressive in their lending, and they have certainly now got the capital to do it," Morgan Stanley's Mr. Collier said.

Daimler Sets Deal With Mitsubishi

AFP, Excl News

FRANKFURT — Daimler-Benz AG said Monday it would announce ventures with several Mitsubishi companies on Tuesday.

A spokesman said the chairman of Daimler-Benz, Edzard Reuter, and top officials of Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Mitsubishi Motors Corp., Mitsubishi Electric Corp. and Mitsubishi Corp. would hold a news conference in Berlin.

The company declined to elaborate. Industry sources said their cooperation was expected to include some type of joint venture in environmental technology.

TRADE: German Pressure on France to Grow as GATT Deadline Looms

Continued from Page 13

insistent is to look to the state and be suspicious of the market."

Germany, on the other hand, despite a flood of cheap exports from Eastern Europe and an unemployment problem as severe as the French, has proven committed to removing trade barriers, confident of its ability to exploit fast-growing markets in Asia, and firm in its conviction that a world trade accord would help ease Europe's severe economic problems.

"GATT is positive for Germany, so we tell our farmers to get out of the way," said Heinz Schimmelbusch, the chief executive of the large Frankfurt-based metals company, Metallgesellschaft AG. "GATT has to come through, we're talking essentials. But I'm afraid French industry has a lot of second thoughts about GATT and uses the agricultural issue as a shield."

The likes of Mr. Schimmelbusch scarcely exist in France. While it is easy to find French industrialists who have severe reservations about free trade, like Jacques Calvet of

PSA Peugeot Citroën SA or Alain Gomez of Thomson SA, it is difficult to find outspoken advocates of a GATT accord.

There is no significant counterweight to the powerful French farmers' lobby, and the centrist former economics minister, Raymond Barre, has been almost alone among leading politicians in speaking forthrightly in favor of GATT.

"The French do not have confidence in their economy," said Michel Rainelli, a professor of international commerce at Nice University. "It's a paradox. We're the world's fourth-largest exporter, we sell high-speed trains and fighters to Korea and Taiwan, but our reaction in times of difficulty is to say we must protect ourselves because the competition is unfair."

While the effect of the end of the Cold War has been felt particularly acutely in Germany because of reunification, French society has also been disoriented by the end of the old distinctions between Left and Right.

These difficulties have sparked a

widespread belief in France that the basic tenet of GATT — that free trade is good because it will produce wealth and ultimately jobs — is false. Most recently this view has been forcefully argued by the British-French financier Sir James Goldsmith in a best seller called "The Trap," which says free trade will only bring massive unemployment to Europe.

This French philosophical rejection of GATT goes well beyond the arguments about farm exports and subsidies to the French aircraft and movie industries that have paralyzed the negotiations and prompted commentary in Europe suggesting that GATT stands for "General Agreement to Talk and Talk."

"GATT will only do harm," said Jacques Robin, a prominent French sociologist. "We cannot compete against industries in Southeast Asia where the workers, often children, have no social protection. GATT means the progressive elimination of jobs in Europe through ever more merciless competition."

In Germany, however, even as cheap steel pulls in from Russia and steelworkers complain that they are "the last victims of Stalinism," the commitment to free trade remains strong.

Berthold Huber, the chief wage negotiator for the I.G. Metall labor union, representing over 3 million metal workers, said: "We are against protectionism. It is not in anybody's interest to exclude the majority of the world's population from the improvements in living standards offered by free trade. Of course we are under huge pressure from cheap Czech and Russian steel imports, but even so, I.G. Metall has no intention of pressing for protectionism."

NOTICE TO UNITHOLDERS
S-E-BANKEN FUND

MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS
(modifications taking effect on January 1, 1994)

Referring to the version dated May 27, 1993, the following modifications have been brought about.

New Version:

ARTICLE 9 - ISSUE PRICE
The issue price of units in a Sub-Fund includes the net asset value of a unit in that Sub-Fund calculated in accordance with Article 7 of these Regulations, increased by a commission which will not exceed 1% of the net asset value; this commission includes all commissions payable to banks and financial establishments taking part in the placement of the units.

ARTICLE 13 - MANAGEMENT FEE
The Management Company is entitled to a commission at an annual rate of 1.75%, on all sub-funds. This fee is based on the net assets of each relevant Sub-Fund. A twelfth of this rate being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund of the last valuation of the respective month.

ARTICLE 19 - COSTS BORNE BY THE FUND
The Fund will bear the following costs:
• All taxes owed on the Fund's assets and income,
• Bank and brokerage fees for transactions in securities making up the Fund's portfolio, as well as fees on transfers referring to redemptions of units,
• Remuneration to the Management Company (Article 13).

All other costs and expenses are not to be borne by the Fund.

The specific fees and expenses of each Sub-Fund are payable by that Sub-Fund. All other fees and expenses shall be shared by all the Sub-Funds in proportion to their net assets at that time. Any commitments, whichever Sub-Fund they relate to, will involve the fund in its entirety.

Luxembourg, November 8, 1993.

THE DEPOSITARY BANK
BANQUE SCANDINAVE
A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

S-E-BANKEN FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

NOTICE TO UNITHOLDERS
SKANDIFOND CURRENCY FUND

MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS
(modifications taking effect on January 1, 1994)

Referring to the version dated April 1, 1993, the following modifications have been brought about.

New Version:

ARTICLE 13 - MANAGEMENT FEE
The Management Company is entitled to a commission at an annual rate of 0.80% on single currency sub-funds and 1.10% on multi-currency sub-funds, based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund. A twelfth of these rates being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund of the last valuation of the respective month.

ARTICLE 19 - COSTS BORNE BY THE FUND
The Fund will bear the following costs:
• All taxes owed on the Fund's assets and income,
• Bank and brokerage fees for transactions in securities making up the Fund's portfolio, as well as fees on transfers referring to redemptions of units,
• Remuneration to the Management Company (Article 13).

All other costs and expenses are not to be borne by the Fund.

The specific fees and expenses of each Sub-Fund are payable by that Sub-Fund. All other fees and expenses shall be shared by all the Sub-Funds in proportion to their net assets at that time.

Luxembourg, November 8, 1993.

THE DEPOSITARY BANK
BANQUE SCANDINAVE
A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

SKANDIFOND CURRENCY FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

NOTICE TO UNITHOLDERS
SKANDIFOND EQUITY FUND

MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS
(modifications taking effect on January 1, 1994)

Referring to the version dated April 1, 1993, the following modifications have been brought about.

New Version:

ARTICLE 9 - ISSUE PRICE
The issue price of units in a Sub-Fund includes the net asset value of a unit in that Sub-Fund calculated in accordance with Article 7 of these Regulations, increased by a commission which will not exceed 1% of the net asset value; this commission includes all commissions payable to banks and financial establishments taking part in the placement of the units.

ARTICLE 13 - MANAGEMENT FEE
The Management Company is entitled to a commission at an annual rate of 1.50%, on all sub-funds. This fee is based on the net assets of each relevant Sub-Fund. A twelfth of this rate being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund of the last valuation of the respective month.

ARTICLE 19 - COSTS BORNE BY THE FUND
The Fund will bear the following costs:
• All taxes owed on the Fund's assets and income,
• Bank and brokerage fees for transactions in securities making up the Fund's portfolio, as well as fees on transfers referring to redemptions of units,
• Remuneration to the Management Company (Article 13).

All other costs and expenses are not to be borne by the Fund.

The specific fees and expenses of each Sub-Fund are payable by that Sub-Fund. All other fees and expenses shall be shared by all the Sub-Funds in proportion to their net assets at that time.

Luxembourg, November 8, 1993.

THE DEPOSITARY BANK
BANQUE SCANDINAVE
A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

SKANDIFOND EQUITY FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

NOTICE TO UNITHOLDERS
SKANDIFOND BOND FUND

MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS
(modifications taking effect on January 1, 1994)

Referring to the version dated April 1, 1993, the following modifications have been brought about.

New Version:

ARTICLE 9 - ISSUE PRICE
The issue price of units in a Sub-Fund includes the net asset value of a unit in that Sub-Fund calculated in accordance with Article 7 of these Regulations, increased by a commission which will not exceed 1% of the net asset value; this commission includes all commissions payable to banks and financial establishments taking part in the placement of the units.

ARTICLE 13 - MANAGEMENT FEE
The Management Company is entitled to a commission at an annual rate of 0.80% on the single currency bond sub-funds and 1.10% on the multi-currency bond sub-funds, based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund. A twelfth of these rates being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund of the last valuation of the respective month.

ARTICLE 19 - COSTS BORNE BY THE FUND
The Fund will bear the following costs:
• All taxes owed on the Fund's assets and income,
• Bank and brokerage fees for transactions in securities making up the Fund's portfolio, as well as fees on transfers referring to redemptions of units,
• Remuneration to the Management Company (Article 13).

All other costs and expenses are not to be borne by the Fund.

The specific fees and expenses of each Sub-Fund are payable by that Sub-Fund. All other fees and expenses shall be shared by all the Sub-Funds in proportion to their net assets at that time.

Luxembourg, November 8, 1993.

THE DEPOSITARY BANK
BANQUE SCANDINAVE
A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

SKANDIFOND BOND FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL SICAV
16 Boulevard Royal
L-2449 Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B 35166

INVESTMENT FUNDS

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

The Board of Directors of the Company has decided the following amendments to the prospectus of the SICAV with effect on 1st January 1994:

ISSUE OF SHARES
(paragraph 4)
An issue commission of maximum 1 percent of the Net Asset Value may be charged to investors upon subscribing for shares in the Company. Such commission will be paid to authorized and duly appointed financial institutions.

INVESTMENT ADVISER
(paragraph 2.3 and 5)
The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMPANY S.A., 16, Boulevard Royal, L-2449 Luxembourg, as Investment Adviser responsible for providing investment advice to the Company. SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMPANY S.A. is wholly owned by S-E-BANKEN FONDFÖRVALTNING AB, Stockholm.

An Investment Adviser Agreement was entered into on 2nd August, 1993 with SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL ADVISORY COMPANY S.A., Luxembourg.

Under the terms of this Agreement, the Investment Adviser shall supply the Company with economic and financial information and recommendations regarding the Company's investments. In consideration of its services, the Investment Adviser shall be entitled to a fee at a yearly rate of 1.60 percent of the Net Asset Value of the SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL-EMERGING MARKETS PORTFOLIO. A twelfth of this rate being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of the last valuation of the respective month.

INVESTMENT MANAGER AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT
(paragraph 9)
In consideration of its services, the Investment Manager shall be entitled to a global fee at a yearly rate of 0.15%. A twelfth of this rate being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of the last valuation of the respective month. This fee does not include any value added tax to which it might be subject.

CUSTODIAN AND PAYING AGENT
(paragraph 5)
In consideration of its services, the Custodian will receive a fee at a yearly rate of 0.20 percent of the Net Asset Value of the SKANDIFOND INTERNATIONAL-EMERGING MARKETS PORTFOLIO. A twelfth of this rate being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of the last valuation of the respective month. This fee does not include any value added tax to which it might be subject. The Company will also pay customary correspondent bank fees.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

INVESTMENT FUNDS

The investor looking for a profitable way to take part in new Japanese investment opportunities will select

JAPAC FUND
Swiss Equity Investment Fund
investing in Japanese shares
since 1970.

For further information, please contact
4121 / 317 28 09

CUSTODIAN BANK

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
12.00	10.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.00	120.00	115.00	118.00	-2.00
10.00	8.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	-2.00
8.00	6.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	8.00	80.00	75.00	78.00	-2.00
6.00	4.00	Sun	0.00	0.00	6.00	60.00	55.00	58.00	-2.00
4.00	2.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	4.00	40.00	35.00	38.00	-2.00
2.00	1.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	2.00	20.00	15.00	18.00	-2.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
15.00	12.00	Intel	0.00	0.00	15.00	150.00	140.00	145.00	-5.00
12.00	10.00	Motorola	0.00	0.00	12.00	120.00	110.00	115.00	-5.00
10.00	8.00	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
8.00	6.00	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	8.00	80.00	70.00	75.00	-5.00
6.00	4.00	AMD	0.00	0.00	6.00	60.00	50.00	55.00	-5.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
18.00	15.00	Apple	0.00	0.00	18.00	180.00	170.00	175.00	-5.00
15.00	12.00	Compaq	0.00	0.00	15.00	150.00	140.00	145.00	-5.00
12.00	10.00	Hewlett-Packard	0.00	0.00	12.00	120.00	110.00	115.00	-5.00
10.00	8.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	-2.00
8.00	6.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	8.00	80.00	75.00	78.00	-2.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
20.00	18.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	20.00	200.00	190.00	195.00	-5.00
18.00	16.00	Sun	0.00	0.00	18.00	180.00	170.00	175.00	-5.00
16.00	14.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	16.00	160.00	150.00	155.00	-5.00
14.00	12.00	Lotus	0.00	0.00	14.00	140.00	130.00	135.00	-5.00
12.00	10.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	12.00	120.00	115.00	118.00	-2.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
22.00	20.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	22.00	220.00	210.00	215.00	-5.00
20.00	18.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	20.00	200.00	190.00	195.00	-5.00
18.00	16.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	18.00	180.00	170.00	175.00	-5.00
16.00	14.00	Sun	0.00	0.00	16.00	160.00	150.00	155.00	-5.00
14.00	12.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	14.00	140.00	130.00	135.00	-5.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
24.00	22.00	Compaq	0.00	0.00	24.00	240.00	230.00	235.00	-5.00
22.00	20.00	Hewlett-Packard	0.00	0.00	22.00	220.00	210.00	215.00	-5.00
20.00	18.00	Apple	0.00	0.00	20.00	200.00	190.00	195.00	-5.00
18.00	16.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	18.00	180.00	170.00	175.00	-5.00
16.00	14.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	16.00	160.00	150.00	155.00	-5.00

THURSDAY 9

Latin America:

9.00
10.00
11.00
12.00
13.00
14.00
15.00
16.00
17.00

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16.00
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And join us for the fifth biennial Latin American conference being held at the Hyatt Carlton Hotel on June 9 and 10.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION please contact:

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS
Payment of Interim Dividend

A net Interim Dividend of US\$ 0.70 per ordinary share and US\$ 0.80 per preferred share will be paid for the current fiscal year.

Such dividend will be payable at the offices of the paying agents listed below, subject to the laws and regulations applicable in each country, starting December 10th, 1993, against surrender of coupon no. 32 of the ordinary share certificates and coupon no. 11 of the preferred share certificates.

Paying Agents

- in Luxembourg: Banque Internationale à Luxembourg;
- in Italy: all the leading banks;
- in Switzerland: Crédit Suisse, Banca Commerciale Italiana;
- in France: Lazard Frères & Cie.;
- in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank;
- in Great Britain: S.G. Warburg & Co. and Lazard Brothers & Co.;
- in the Netherlands: Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank;
- in Belgium: Banque Bruxelles Lambert.

The Principal Paying Agent
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg
Société Anonyme

NOTICE TO UNITHOLDERS
SKANDIFOND FAR EAST

MANAGEMENT REGULATIONS
(modifications taking effect on January 1, 1994)

Referring to the version dated April 1, 1993, the following modifications have been brought about.

New Version:

ARTICLE 9 - ISSUE PRICE
The issue price of units in a Sub-Fund includes the net asset value of a unit in that Sub-Fund calculated in accordance with Article 7 of these Regulations, increased by a commission which will not exceed 1% of the net asset value; this commission includes all commissions payable to banks and financial establishments taking part in the placement of the units.

ARTICLE 13 - MANAGEMENT FEE
The Management Company is entitled to a commission at an annual rate of 1.50%, based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund. A twelfth of this rate being payable at the end of each month and based on the net assets of each Sub-Fund of the last valuation of the respective month.

ARTICLE 19 - COSTS BORNE BY THE FUND
The Fund will bear the following costs:

- * All taxes owed on the Fund's assets and income,
- * Bank and brokerage fees for transactions in securities making up the Fund's portfolio, as well as fees on transfers relating to redemptions of units,
- * Remuneration to the Management Company (Article 13).

All other costs and expenses are not to be borne by the Fund.

The specific fees and expenses of each Sub-Fund are payable by that Sub-Fund. All other fees and expenses shall be shared by all the Sub-Funds in proportion to their net assets at that time.

Luxembourg, November 8, 1993.
THE DEPOSITARY BANK
BANQUE SCANDINAVE
A LUXEMBOURG S.A.

SKANDIFOND FAR EAST MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.

NYSE
Monday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
10.00	8.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	-2.00
8.00	6.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	8.00	80.00	75.00	78.00	-2.00
6.00	4.00	Oracle	0.00	0.00	6.00	60.00	55.00	58.00	-2.00
4.00	2.00	Sun	0.00	0.00	4.00	40.00	35.00	38.00	-2.00
2.00	1.00	Novell	0.00	0.00	2.00	20.00	15.00	18.00	-2.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
15.00	12.00	Intel	0.00	0.00	15.00	150.00	140.00	145.00	-5.00
12.00	10.00	Motorola	0.00	0.00	12.00	120.00	110.00	115.00	-5.00
10.00	8.00	Texas Instruments	0.00	0.00	10.00	100.00	90.00	95.00	-5.00
8.00	6.00	Advanced Micro Devices	0.00	0.00	8.00	80.00	70.00	75.00	-5.00
6.00	4.00	AMD	0.00	0.00	6.00	60.00	50.00	55.00	-5.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Latest	Chg
18.00	15.00	Apple	0.00	0.00	18.00	180.00	170.00	175.00	-5.00
15.00	12.00	Compaq	0.00	0.00	15.00	150.00	140.00	145.00	-5.00
12.00	10.00	Hewlett-Packard	0.00	0.00	12.00	120.00	110.00	115.00	-5.00
10.00	8.00	IBM	4.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	95.00	98.00	-2.00
8.00	6.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.00	8.00	80.00	75.00	78.00	-2.00

Rock Slide
Life Insurance
Japan

TOMAKE

MAISE

AMEX
Monday's Closing

150 من الأصل

Stock Slide Hits Insurers In Japan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. TOKYO — Japan's top eight life insurers, among the world's largest institutional investors, said Monday their cushions of unrealized profits on stock holdings were wearing thin. This is likely to force the companies to diversify into safer securities and to curb equity investments.

Siemens Trims Seoul Train Bid

Agence France-Press. SEOUL — Siemens AG has offered to reduce its bid price in a last-ditch effort to win South Korea's lucrative high-speed train project, a company executive and politicians said Monday.

Taiwan Shares Soar As Nationalists Win Many Local Ballots

TAIPEI — Taiwan's stock market soared 5.3 percent Monday as investors reacted with euphoria to the ruling Nationalist Party's victory in local government elections over the weekend.

World Bank Economist Warns China

BEIJING — Despite recent signs that China has given up its austerity drive, the economy is growing too fast and the government must keep a tight grip on money supply to restrain inflation, a World Bank official warned on Monday.

AUTOMAKERS: Japanese Lobby for a Chance to Get a Part of China's Fast-Growing Car Market

Continued from Page 1. The next century, the market could rise to 10 million units a year, putting it in the same league as the United States and Europe.

pean companies, the Japanese were invited to set up joint-venture auto companies in 1978, when China began its open-door policies. But the big Japanese companies concluded China was too risky.

er. They lacked the resources to move into China, even if they had wished to. Their investment was delayed due to protectionism in the U.S. and the EC," complained Kazuo Yawata, a director of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry's North and East Asia division.

In the end, Beijing established a policy of allowing three large, three small and two minor joint ventures. These companies are protected by tariff and tax barriers of from 245 to 300 percent. Nonetheless, China is likely to import about 300,000 vehicles this year.

and Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd. maker of Subaru cars. The Japanese projects, however, are limited in scale. Only Suzuki has a capital stake. And the scale of its venture is modest.

Committee is preparing to issue new guidelines next spring. They will aim to rationalize a sector that remains a salient reminder of the inefficiency of central planning, with 131 companies assembling vehicles and more than 4,000 parts makers. The most likely idea: consolidate the companies into groups to foster greater economies of scale.

MALAYSIA: Plunging Market Underscores Japanese Loss of Confidence

Continued from Page 1. tomized to the government's paternalistic hand over the markets. "The expectation is that somebody has to do something," said Kathy Masani, the market strategist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities here. "They always have before."

bling. The economists at I.P. Morgan & Co., for instance, forecast that the Japanese economy will contract 0.6 percent this year and will post no growth next year. That compares with a government forecast that the economy will grow 3.3 percent this year.

government has presented its economic views to the frightened public. "Measures have come out piecemeal, not as a package," Mr. Jinza said. "And the things they are talking about are all very long-term, like deregulation. That has created the worry that the government does not appreciate the real problems. If they presented the policies as a package, together, it might do more to improve market psychology."

Mr. Jinza said he is doing a modest amount of bargain-hunting, but that the Nikkei index could well fall to 15,000 or so before it hits stiff resistance. "A lot of people are saying that the Finance Ministry should have let the market go last year and we wouldn't be going through this now," said Kevin Korgan, who trades stock index futures contracts here with Lehman Brothers. "At this point, it looks like we're going a lot lower."

Investor's Asia. Table with columns for Exchange, Index, Monday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Includes data for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Sydney, etc.

Very briefly:

- Isuzu Motors Ltd. expects to dismiss 1,000 factory contract workers when their employment term expires in October 1994, a spokesman said. Mazda Motor Corp. said it was laying off 25,000 employees in Japan for one day, its second such move in the past week.

AMEX Monday's Closing. Table with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100s, High, Low, Latest Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100s, High, Low, Latest Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100s, High, Low, Latest Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div, Yld, PE, 100s, High, Low, Latest Chg. Lists various stocks and their performance.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF PANCURRI INC. IS DUE TO TAKE PLACE ON THE 18TH DECEMBER 1993 AT 8 QUEENSWAY HOUSE, QUEEN STREET, ST. HELIER, JERSEY, CHANNEL ISLANDS COMMENCING AT 9:00 A.M.

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Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including 'ASIA/PACIFIC' and 'Page 17'.

SPORTS

Intrum Gets Break in Whitbread

By Keith Wheatley
Special to the Herald Tribune
SOUTHAMPTON, England — The W60 class sloop Intrum Justitia overtook the crippled New Zealand Endeavour and sailed into the lead of the Whitbread 'Round the World Race on Monday after the giant maxi ketch had the top of its smaller mast broken off.

According to the latest reports, Intrum Justitia, under its new British skipper Lawrie Smith, was a dozen nautical miles in front.

Endeavour's skipper, Grant Dalton, described the loss of the top six meters of his mizzen mast as a "freakish accident."

"We came off an awkward wave, broached and lay over, the end result being one of the ends of the very top spreaders got ripped off," said Dalton.

Sails had been cut down to fit the shorter rig and "we are still racing and still doing 14 knots," Dalton radioed shortly after the incident.

"Within a few hours we expect to have the boat racing at 85 percent efficiency."

However good that sounded, the 85-foot yacht was still a V8 now firing on seven cylinders.

At the weekend, Endeavour had rounded Prince Edward island 65 miles ahead of Intrum, and with a 116-mile cushion over Merit Cup, its nearest rival in the maxi class. The uninhabited rock, 1,200 miles (1,950 kilometers) southeast of Cape Town, is the halfway point in the 7,500-mile second leg run from Punta del Este, Uruguay, to Fremantle, Australia.

Tokio was just 2.5 miles behind Intrum and second in the W60 class, although fog prevented visual contact. Indeed, Intrum Justitia reported missing a small iceberg by only 40 meters.

But at Prince Edward, Intrum's skipper Smith took one of the tactical gambles that are his hallmark and dove southeast looking for heavier breeze. Tokio, followed by Yamaha and Wilson, headed due east and straight for Fremantle.

A day later, Intrum had a 59-mile lead over Tokio, with the third- and fourth-placed boats more than 100 miles astern.

Intrum's navigator, Marcel van Triest, said by satellite phone that "we are now in a high pressure system with 18 knots of west-northwest breeze and will continue to dive south. There is a big blow building up, but it probably won't reach us until we pass Kerguelen Island in about three days time."

Smith said "our aim is to hold the current lead for the remaining 3,000 miles to Fremantle. Of course there is always a risk that the northerly boats will get some more wind and gain some on us, but the crew are in high spirits."

Van Triest, for one, had reason to be. The Dutchman had made a "heavy bet" with Kiwi navigator Mike Quiller that the smaller yacht could cut at least 50 miles off the maxi's lead, which Intrum had managed over the weekend, even before the damage to Endeavour.

The smaller boats were faring better than the maxis, with the speed record for this Whitbread having been broken three times since Thursday.

The latest to do so was the Italian entry Brookfield, which covered 394.4 nautical miles in 24 hours, for an average of 16.4 knots. The Whitbread record for a 24-hour period is 411 miles, set by the Spanish yacht Fortuna in the 1989-'90 race.

Still, the Endeavour campaign in this 32,000-mile race was far from finished. A spare \$2,000,000 aluminum mast has been kept on standby at London's Heathrow airport, ready to be airfreighted to wherever in the world it is needed.

And 30 hours after the mishap, Endeavour was still 72 miles ahead of its closest maxi rival, Merit Cup.

Austrians Dominate Cup Skiers

By Chris Dufresne
Los Angeles Times Service
PARK CITY, Utah — Italy's Alberto Tomba crashed and an American did not.

These were among the few unexpected events on a weekend in which the Austrian ski team hummed the World Cup world with its depth and dominance.

One day after Austria's Grotzer Mader won the giant slalom, veteran Thomas Stangassinger claimed the slalom title when another Austria, the upstart Siegfried Voglreiter, lost a commanding first-run lead after a missed gate just yards from the finish line Sunday.

But much of the excitement of the slalom race was lost when Tomba, who was second in Saturday's GS, took a tumble in the first run and was disqualified.

The news from the U.S. ski team was better, although it couldn't have gotten worse. After bombing in Saturday's GS and drawing the ire of the coaching staff, the U.S. men recovered somewhat when Matt Grosejan finished 13th and teammate Erik Schlopy 18th.

Of course, everything is relative. In Austria, where world-class skiers are stacked avalanche-deep and the theory of natural selection lives and breathes, such finishes might be grounds for deportation.

"If he (Vogelreiter) makes a normal second race, I cannot win the race," Stangassinger said. "But skiing is an individual sport. I must look out for myself. That's important."

Stangassinger's winning time for the two runs was 1 minute, 35.34 seconds. Slovenia's Jure Kosir was second in 1:35.98, with Norway's Finn Christian Jagge third in 1:36.06.

The Austrians had four of the top 11 finishers Sunday and two of the top 10 in Saturday's GS.

Stangassinger, 28, had two previous World Cup slalom victories, but the pressure for an Austrian to win is constant because there's always someone to take your place.

"It's like a forest with a lot of good trees," Werner Margreiter, the Austrian coach, said of his skiers. "They all grow the same height, so we have to chop out some."

The U.S. team brass turned some screws of its own after not qualifying a single skier for a second run in Saturday's GS.

Paul Major, the U.S. alpine director, threatened to ship some of his A-team skiers to the Europa Cup tour, the equivalent to being sent to the minors.

"To show up at a World Cup and not qualify is not acceptable," Major said. "It's like we threw this great party and they (the Europeans) took our money and left."

A quality performance from the 23-year-old Grosejan was expected. He is America's top-ranked slalom skier.

Schlopy's finish was a try of hope, considering he is rising to rebound from a horrific crash at last winter's world championships in which he suffered a broken sternum and two compressed vertebrae.

"Schlopy is a surprise, but a good surprise," Ueli Luthi, the U.S. men's coach, said. "We'll take that any time."



Sweden's Tomas Fogdøe, tied for second after the slalom's opening run, on which Alberto Tomba fell, hooked a ski tip and, with Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, exited the course on the second run.

Economic Woes Beset America's Cup

By Barbara Lloyd
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The economic malaise that has deflated many of the world's economies appears to have also taken the wind out of several sails in the America's Cup races.

With the next cup trials scheduled to start in January 1995, modern practice dictates that most contenders would be packing now to move to San Diego. But the only team among the 14 challengers that seems to be stirring is the Japanese.

Money, it appears, is at the root of the problem as never before.

On the American side, the two official defense groups, Team Dennis Conner and Kevin Mahaney's Pact 95, are struggling to find more sponsors to fund their \$15 million to \$17 million campaigns. And Bill Koch, the rich and successful America's Cup defender against Italy in 1992, refuses to say whether he's in or out for 1995.

The high-profile team from the Yacht Club de France, led in 1992 by the cup veteran Marc Pajot, this time is caught in a battle with cup officials over which of two yacht clubs it claims to represent.

And Paul Cayard, the tenacious skipper who took Italy's Il Moro team into the final cup match against Koch's America3, is struggling in Europe to gather new sponsorship. The death last summer of Raul Gardini, the wealthy entrepreneur who was enmeshed in Italy's recent political scandals, has left the Italian cup team without a benefactor.

La Dow said that the slow pace of the 1995 cup campaigns also is related to experience. In 1992, the eight challengers and two American defense teams were faced with having to design

boats to the new 75-foot International America's Cup Class.

"Last time, everybody had to start with a blank piece of paper," La Dow said. "This time, the design is not new. A one new-boat program will get the job done."

Koch's refusal, meanwhile, to reveal his intentions has wrangled San Diego officials. The billionaire yachtsman has made private overtures to create an all-women's team for 1995, but has not gone forward publicly with the plan.

Cable said Koch's indecision is making it more difficult for the other two defense teams to raise money. Companies are likely to be "holding out for Koch," he said. "He was the winner last time, and they want to be with the winner."



Chris Webber being helped off the court by teammates: "This is pretty frustrating."

Warriors Defeat Pistons But Lose Webber Again

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — Not even a month into his rookie season in the National Basketball Association, and Chris Webber is already performing like the rest of the big names on the Golden State Warriors.

That is, he can't stay healthy.

The Warriors beat the Detroit Pistons, 91-88, on Sunday night but in doing so they lost Webber to the ranks of Tim Hardaway, Sarunas Marciulionis and Chris Mullin.

Webber, who missed most of the preseason after undergoing an appendectomy, then sat out the first two games of the regular season with a sprained left ankle, re-injured the ankle in the first period when he stumbled over Bill Laimbeer's foot after grabbing a rebound.

The 6-foot-9, 245-pound rookie from the University of Michigan left the game and did not return. X-rays were negative and he was to be re-examined Monday in Oakland.

It was Webber's first game in The Palace as a pro and the arena was filled. His parents, plus Michigan's coach, Steve Fisher, were seated at courtside.

"It hurt really bad," Webber said. "I thought I did some serious damage. The first thing I saw was my parents, sitting on the floor, and I was like, 'Oh, man, I can't believe this.' This is pretty frustrating."

He was averaging 17 points and 11 rebounds through nine games this season.

Latrell Sprewell, who scored 21 points, sank a 3-pointer with 1:44 left on the clock — and one second remaining on the shot clock — to give the Warriors the lead for good at 89-88.

Sprewell also grabbed 11 rebounds, while Billy Owens added 21 points and a career-high 22 rebounds and Victor Alexander chipped in with 19 points for the Warriors.

"I had to step up tonight on the boards, because Chris usually gets most of them," Owens said. "We were a little in shock." (UPI, AP)

Defections Reach 39

The Associated Press
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico — The number of Cuban athletes and officials defecting at the Central American and Caribbean Games had grown to 39 by midday Monday.

One of the latest was Andres Gibert, Cuba's best basketball player, sports officials said.

Fourteen defectors formally sought political asylum Monday at the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service office in San Juan.

"It was an opportunity, and I took it," Mario Hernandez, a Communist Party member and a sports editor for Cuba's official Prensa Latina news agency, said as he entered the Federal Building.

Those interviewed have given poor economic conditions and a lack of political freedom as their reasons.

But the rush to flee may also reflect the ease in which Cubans can gain U.S. residency. Under a 1996 congressional act, nearly all Cubans who make it to U.S. shores can stay, an immigration status not given to any other nationality. Cubans have been encouraged by exiles living in Puerto Rico to flee, and one exile group even hired a plane trailing a banner with a phone number for Cuban delegation members interested in defecting.

DENNIS THE MENACE



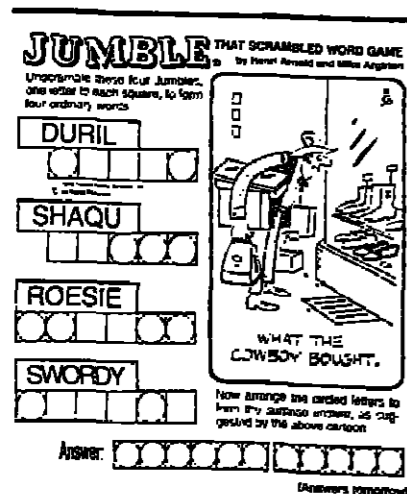
PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBS



JUMBLE



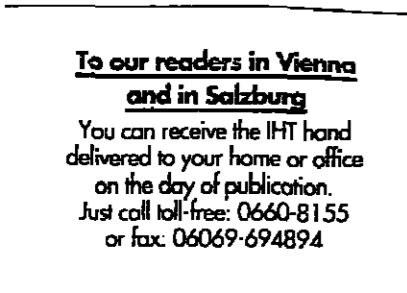
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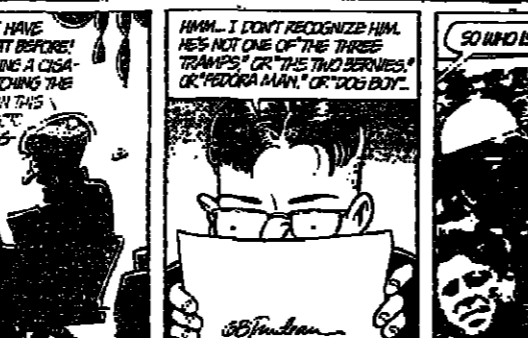


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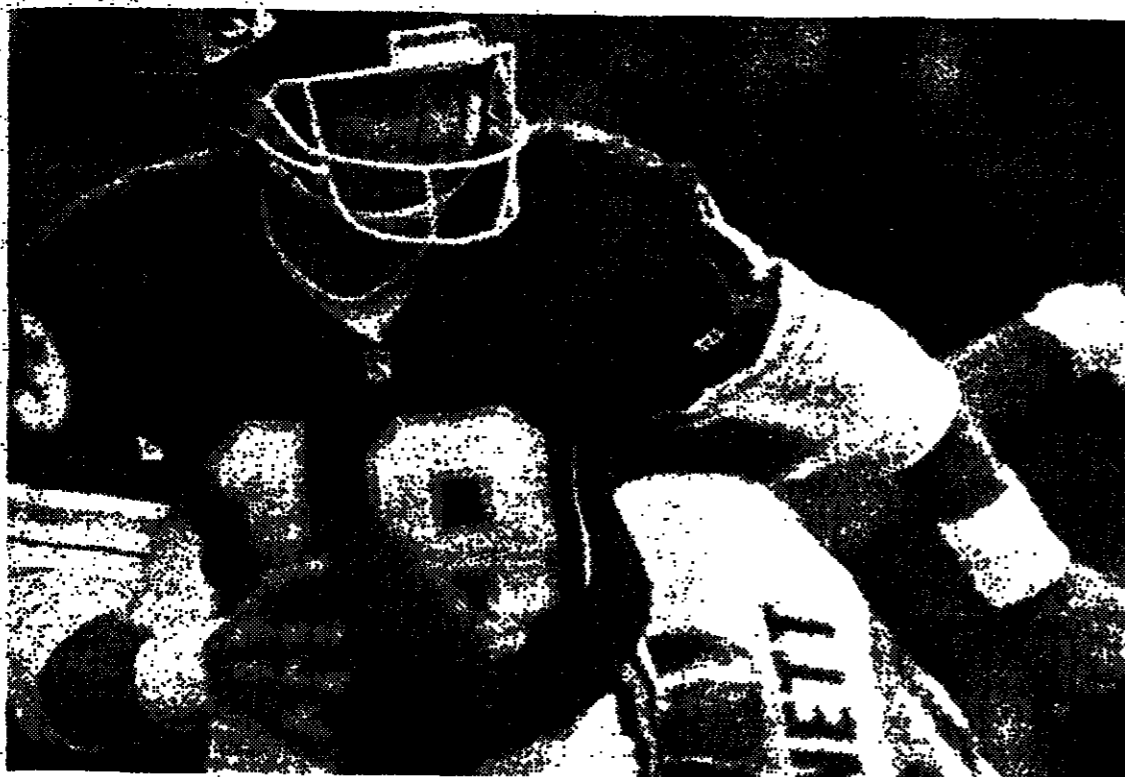
GARFIELD



من الاصل

SPORTS

مكتبة الامم المتحدة



Joe Montana, leaving the Bills' Cornelius Bennett in the huddle: "I was not as sharp as I would like to be."

With Montana, Chiefs Put Paid to Bills

By Bill Plaschke
Los Angeles Times Service
KANSAS CITY — The Kansas City Chiefs, as they have all season, can continue to stomp and snarl and say they play no differently with Joe Montana at quarterback.

Kevin Ross believes. While helping the Chiefs' defense hold the Bills to a season-low 43 rushing yards, Ross, a safety, made his biggest play of the day on the sideline.

When Montana plays more than one half, the Chiefs are 4-0. With Dave Krieg playing the majority of the game, they are 3-3.

The Bills also have to find a way to utilize their wide receivers, who caught passes for only 109 yards against the league's seventh-ranked defense.

Split in Polls Clouds The Picture for College Bowl-Game Matchups

By Malcolm Moran
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The bowl-game lineup for New Year's Day is coming into focus, but that does not mean the outcome of the college football season is becoming clear.

If the coaches continue to feel that an undefeated record should take precedence over a stronger schedule, West Virginia could win the coaches' poll, even if a Florida State victory gives the Seminoles the AP championship.



Steve Young, scrambling the Rams: A team record, except for Montana's 476-yard game.

Young's Answer: 4 TDs, 462 Yards for the 49ers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
Steve Young threw for a career-high 462 yards and four touchdowns, including a 40-17 rout of the Los Angeles Rams, 35-10, in Anaheim, California.

Young's passing yardage was the highest in the league this season, and the second most ever by a 49er, topped only by Joe Montana's 476-yard game.

Young completed 26 of 32 passes, with touchdown throws of 39 and 7 yards to Rice, 48 yards to Ricky Watters, and 76 yards to John Taylor.

Nebraska (11-0) and Florida State (11-1) finished first and second in the point total of the two polls used by the coalition as a guide for its selection process.

That type of conclusion, which occurred in consecutive seasons when Colorado and Georgia Tech shared a championship in 1990 and Miami and Washington split the 1991, contributed to the creation of the coalition last year.

But there's no way I'm going to get bent out of shape, because we get a chance to go to a great bowl and play a great football game.

UCLA will represent the Pac-10 in the Rose Bowl against No. 10 Wisconsin on Nov. 11 Ohio State. If Wisconsin beats Michigan State in Tokyo on Saturday, the Badgers would go to Pasadena, Ohio State would play BYU in the Holiday Bowl and Penn State would meet Tennessee in the Citrus Bowl.

Other likely bowl pairings: Arizona-Miami (Fiesta); Boston College-Virginia (Arquest); Michigan-North Carolina State (Hall of Fame); Clemson-Kentucky (Peach); Virginia Tech-Indiana (Independence); Texas Tech-Oklahoma (Hancock); Louisville-Michigan State (Liberty); Kansas State-Wyoming (Copper); Colorado-Fresno State (Aloha); Utah State-Baylor (Las Vegas); Southern Cal-Utah (Freedom); and Iowa-California (Alamo).

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

Table with NBA Standings, Eastern Conference, and Western Conference results.

FOOTBALL

Table with NFL Standings, American Conference, and National Conference results.

HOCKEY

Table with NHL Standings, Eastern Conference, and Western Conference results.

OLYMPIC SPORTS

Table with World Cup Skiing, Men's Slalom, and Cricket results.

SIDELINES

Veteran Krishnan Quits India's Davis Cup Team
NEW DELHI (AP) — Ramesh Krishnan, India's veteran Davis Cup player, quit the team Monday, further weakening his country's slim chances of defeating the U.S. squad in March.

Ma's Army to Include Men Soon, Coach Says

MANILA (Reuters) — The Chinese coach Ma Junren, whose rigorous high-altitude training for women runners has shattered middle and long distance world records this year, said Monday he is setting up a similar program for men.

French Soccer President Quits, Citing 'Injustice'

PARIS — The French soccer federation's president, Jean Fournet-Fayard, resigned Monday after a disastrous year marked by the Olympic Marseille bribery scandal and the national team's failure to make the World Cup finals.

For the Record

Frankzka van Almsick, 15, the German swimmer who won four Olympic gold medals and six European titles, pulled out of the Dec. 2-5 world short-course championships in Palma, Mallorca, after missing three weeks' training because of flu.

Major College Scores

Table with college football scores from Syracuse, Auburn, and other teams.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Table with college football scores from Clemson, Wake Forest, and other teams.

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Herald Tribune advertisement for living in the U.S., featuring contact information and a quote from Ralph DeLeonardis.

ART BUCHWALD

Walking-Around Cash

WASHINGTON — For some reason the Ed Rollins's mea culpa over the New Jersey gubernatorial race shocked a lot of people. It was hard to admit that political handlers use campaign funds to keep citizens from voting. But it happens more than anyone realizes. The Sunday before the election I took a walk in Jersey City with Hunter Dempsey, who was managing Barry Brookstein for election to the Jersey City Recycling Commission.



Buchwald

Hunter confided that this would be an opportunity to witness American elections as they really work. "This is a tough contest and requires tremendous ingenuity to assure victory for my candidate. Whenever I have a close race I go to church." "To pray?" "No, to talk to the minister about ways of keeping his flock from doing something stupid like voting." "How do you do that?" "Most churches need a new roof or new pews. I assure the ministers that Barry is a man of God and wants them to have some money for their church — with no strings attached." "That's good of you," I told Hunter. "I don't know any managers who would give campaign money away like that."

British Theater Awards

The Associated Press LONDON — "Arcadia," Tom Stoppard's play about love, death, and landscape gardening, and "City of Angels," a musical import from Broadway that closed Nov. 13, were named the year's best shows Monday at the annual Evening Standard Drama Awards.

ministers. They refused to promise that they would ask their parishioners not to vote on Tuesday. By the same token they would tell them that if they did, they couldn't be buried in consecrated ground. Having made all our church stoves Hunter informed me that we now had to dispense with his "walking-around money." He showed me a satchel of cash he was carrying. "Walking-around money is what we give out to the electorate who need help to get through the week. Some years we present it to people for their vote, and other years we give it to those who promise not to go to the polls."

"How do you know they won't take the money and go to the polls anyway?" I asked Hunter. He explained, "We have everybody's name. If they vote when they shouldn't, they'll never see a dime from us again." Hunter stopped in front of a man sitting on the sidewalk with his back against the wall. "Sir, are you going to vote on Tuesday?" "I will if you give me \$10." "We don't want you to vote." "O.K., make that \$20. For someone like me it's always harder not to vote than it is to pull a lever." Hunter handed the man a \$20 bill and said, "Use it for the lottery and not for food." The next person we met was filling in potholes for the city. "You planning on voting on Tuesday?" Hunter enquired. "I'd like to if there was an incentive in it." "Suppose I gave you enough money to go to the movies instead of voting. Would that make any sense?" "Nothing makes any sense in New Jersey. So I don't see why this should. I'll take the money."

The last person we spoke to was a woman who was highly insulted when Hunter suggested that she stay away from the polls. "You're trying to buy my vote," she said indignantly. "That's not true," Hunter retorted. "We just want to share with you the receipts of the great American political dream."

Music and Violence: Gangster Rap on Trial

By Calvin Sims New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From Mozart to Frank Sinatra to Michael Jackson, popular music has a long history of run-ins with the law.

But the recent arrests of three major hip-hop artists on charges including sexual assault and murder have heightened concern that some of these performers, particularly the stars of gangster rap, have become dangerous emblems for an immensely popular musical genre that celebrates violence, gangs, guns and sexual conquest. In the aftermath of the arrests, public officials and other critics of rap are again asking what influence, if any, the music and its artists have on the larger society. "For years, these rappers have been preaching drug culture and violence," said Curtis R. Tucker Jr., a California Assemblyman from Los Angeles. "But now they are openly living that lifestyle, and that will have a devastating effect on our young people who emulate the way these rappers dress, talk and act."

Perhaps the most prominent of those arrested is 22-year-old Tupac Shakur, who was indicted Thursday for participating in a sexual attack on a woman in a New York hotel. Shakur, a California whose acting in "Juice" and "Poetic Justice" won critical praise, was charged only last month in the shooting of two off-duty police officers in Atlanta. Some of Shakur's best-known lyrics on his 1991 "2pacalypse Now" album discuss gang members shooting police. Also facing criminal charges is the fast-rising rapper Snoop Doggy Dog, whose debut album, "Doggystyle," went on sale last week and ranks among the fastest-selling recordings in recent memory. The 22-year-old California performer, now Calvin Broadus, was indicted earlier this month in Los Angeles Superior Court for murder. Police say that Broadus's bodyguard did the shooting and that the rapper drove the car they were riding in.

Flavor Flav of the group Public Enemy was arrested this month in New York's Bronx and charged with attempted murder after police were told that he had shot at a neighbor during an argument. Flav, whose real name is William Drayton, led officers to his apartment, where they found a loaded 38-caliber semiautomatic handgun with one round missing, police said. Gangster rap, which many of its aficionados see as validating the turbulent and deadly streets of an America denied, is the latest manifestation of hip hop, which first washed over the United States in the mid-'70s. Like most of mainstream hip hop, its market is suburban.

"What started out as a means of informing the world about life in the inner city has now been prostituted by a new school of thought that it is all right to kill and rape and abuse drugs," said Tucker, who is encouraging radio stations in his district not to play the most violent forms of rap. Shakur, Broadus and Drayton, who have all proclaimed their innocence, declined to be interviewed for this article. Like Broadus, many of the rappers share a culture where education is discounted, poverty is the norm, mothers are the main parent and prison — or early death — is a destiny. Caught in the high beam of stardom, many performers find themselves on a well-worn, meteoric path, sometimes punctuated by drug addiction and bankruptcy. In great part, hip hop's pervasive popularity is due to its rebellious nature — set to a beat you can dance to. Rap artists, more than Bruce Springsteen and Guns N' Roses, have become the rebels of the 1990s. "The main thing that comes through in rap is anger, regardless of the lyrics," said Todd Gitlin, professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley. "No matter what your background, young people across America have something to be angry about, and rap allows them to express that anger. It's the beat, the lyrics, the percussion, the boom boom, get out of my face."



Tupac Shakur has been charged in a sexual attack and a shooting.

But some observers see more tragedy than troublemaker in the latest crop of hip-hop stars. "What is rebellious about a bunch of Negroes going around murdering people, raping people and sitting around a table playing cards and drinking 40-ounce bottles of beer?" said Stanley Crouch, music critic and author of "Notes of a Hanging Judge: Essays and Reviews 1979-1989." "They are not rebelling against anything," Crouch said. "They are a bunch of opportunists who are appealing to an appetite that America has for vulgarity, violence and anarchy inside Afro-America." Kevin Powell, who writes about rap music for Vibe magazine and describes himself as a young man who grew up in the ghetto, said that while he believes rap is a legitimate art form, the hard-core side of the genre has gone too far. He faults the music industry for not exercising some degree of control. "This new wave of rap music has influenced black children in a bad way," Powell said. "It's made us think that being hard is the sole definition of being black in the 1990s. It's almost as if we have become the minstrels of the 1990s. White people are sitting back and saying, let's watch the niggas wave guns in videos and talk" — he used an expletive — "and grab their crotches and amuse us." Defenders of hard-core rap say that rappers are not the only artists who run into trouble with the law, citing the recent arrest of Pearl Jam's singer Eddie Vedder for drunkenness and disturbing the peace. Moreover, the late French writer Jean Genet, in and out of jail most of his creative life, qualifies as art's prototypical bad boy. Supporters of gangster rap say the genre is attacked because society does not consider it a real art form and because it is dominated by blacks. "You can't penalize an artist for being a thing in his private life," said Michelle Simtosuosco, assistant program director for KKBT-FM, a radio station in Los Angeles. "Many in the rap world see the recent troubles of some rappers as reflecting the problems of poor young black and Hispanic males. Even though they are successful rappers, they still face many of the same conditions, prejudices and problems that other people of color face," said the rap impresario Russell Simmons, chief executive of Rush Communications. "I don't like the trend toward so many gangsta records in rap, but I am an art dealer and that's what is selling now," Simmons said. "Art is the time and place in which you are from. A couple of guys came along rapping about frustrating conditions in their community and they had commercial success. It's just a trend, and it will pass and something new will come along."

PEOPLE

Generation Gap: Zsa Zsa Dismisses Competition

Zsa Zsa Gabor finds it "disturbing" that Shannon Doherty, who plays Brenda on "Beverly Hills 90210," has been described (probably by Doherty's publicist) as the "90s Zsa Zsa." Doherty's reputation for carousing with rock stars and marrying on a whim — to Ashley Hamilton, the son of actor George Hamilton — is more child's play, she says. "She's a bad girl — I was outrageous. A bad girl is stupid. I was outrageous because things happened to me. My house burned down and the police beat me up!" Gabor added that she is well-acquainted with Ashley Hamilton. "I used to change his diapers."

Paul McCartney says he, George Harrison and Ringo Starr will have a reunion in London in January, part of a TV homage to the Beatles. Gérard Depardieu on Monday awarded the \$50,000 Cyril Collard Prize to the film directors Laurence Ferreira Barbosa and Pierre Salvador. The prize was created last May at the Cannes Film Festival by the Franco-German television network Arte to encourage young directing talent. It is named for Cyril Collard, the French film director who died of AIDS in March at the age of 35.

Tom Arnold and his wife, Roseanne, will be paired against Hulk Hogan and the restaurateur Robert Earl in a dessert-eating contest in Los Angeles to raise money for the Tom and Roseanne Arnold Foundation for Abused Children.

Three martial arts enthusiasts walked 3,700 miles to Seattle from Mongolia to pay homage to Bruce Lee on what would have been the kung-fu legend's 33rd birthday. Panchabhai Bhatnagar, 37, a martial arts teacher, Likhobaghar Manojkumar, 20, a student, and Ishamov Dostler, 59, a former doctor for the Mongolian Olympic wrestling team, visited Lee's grave. Donations from Lee fans provided hot meals and a plane ride across the Beijing Strait.

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WEATHER

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday, as provided by Accu-Weather. Includes maps and tables for Europe, North America, Asia, Africa, Middle East, and Latin America.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Nov. 29.

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